FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FRG'S GENSCHER INTERVIEW ON MISSILES VIEWED

LD061956 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jul, TASS--West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in an interview to a West Berlin radio station that the Soviet Union should gradually dismantle its medium-range nuclear missiles. "If the Soviet Union states today that it will dismantle its medium-range weapons, our rearmament will become unnecessary," he said. "If it states that it intends to reduce its medium-range weapons, we will be able to examine the question of whether we should reduce the scope of our rearmament."

The logic of the Bonn foreign minister looks rather strange. According to it, there is no counter to the Soviet medium-range missiles in Western Europe today. What then about the U.S. forward-based nuclear systems targeted at the Soviet Union? Rough parity of the military-strategic forces has been maintained in Europe for a number of years now and the numbers of medium-range delivery systems of nuclear weapons, including the U.S. forward-based systems, remain roughly equal. Each side has about one thousand units. It follows that, given this parity, the so-called "rearmament" of the NATO countries with new U.S. missiles is nothing but an attempt at securing strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

Mr Genscher views the Soviet missiles code-named SS-20 as a threat but fails to realize the threat posed to the Soviet Union by the U.S. forward-based systems. The West German foreign minister must be aware that five U.S. submarines with Poseidon missiles capable of hitting targets on Soviet territory are cruising in the West European waters in close proximity to the Soviet shores. The total number of the nuclear warheads carried by those submarines is no fewer than 800, and in 1980 the decision was taken to further increase the number of warheads on those submarines. What then is Mr Genscher going to do about those weapons, aimed at the Soviet Union, if he suggests that the USSR unilaterally reduce its medium-range weapons?

The West German foreign minister further claims in his interview that during recent talks the Soviet Union stated there were contacts between it and the United States and that this supposedly gives the lie to the assertions that no dialogue is conducted between the two great powers.

It should be recalled in this context that no talks on the above issue has so far been conducted with the United States, and this only through the latter's fault. However, the United States avoids fixing a certain time-table for substantive negotiations and procrastinates them in every way. That is why Mr Genscher's appeal is addressed to the wrong party.

RESHETILOV ON U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE PREPARATIONS

LD081702 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 8 Jul 81

[TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov report]

[Text] New York, 8 Jul (TASS)--Since the new administration arrived in the White House, the Pentagon's ominous plans for preparing for chemical warfare have taken on concrete form. According to the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL INTERNATIONAL, which is close to the Defense Department, the devotees of this form of weapon have faithful allies in the persons of President R. Reagan and Secretary of State A. Haig. The journal recalls that while Haig was still commander in chief of NATO forces in Europe he actively urged the creation of so-called binary warheads, filled with a mixture of paralytic nerve gases, and their use in the European theater of military operations. It is therefore not surprising that the administration's proposals for allocating further funds totalling $20 million for this purpose passed through Congress without delay. "As early as 1984," the journal says, "155 mm guns will be equipped with shells of this type."

The "bigeye" bombs, to be issued to the Air Force and Navy, will also be produced at Pine Ridge. Altogether over the next 10 years, the DEFENSE MONITOR bulletin says, it is planned to spend about $4 billion on creating and deploying various forms of chemical weapons. The American aggressors made wide use of chemical weapons during the Vietnam war. Hundreds of thousands of peaceful citizens fell victim to them.

Grenades marked "Made in the USA" packed with toxic agents have been seized from thugs infiltrated into Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan.

Preparations for conducting military actions with the use of chemical weapons have recently been stepped up in the U.S. Armed Forces. Thus the AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE reported about an army school at Fort (Maclennate), (Alaska), where practical training of ground forces in methods and tactics of such military actions is in full swing.

Similar exercises by U.S. troops are held with increasing frequency in West Europe, where it is planned to deploy a considerable number of chemical weapons, including ammunition with binary warheads.

KORNILOV ON CONSTRUCTION OF NATO BOMB SHELTER

LD071807 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 7 Jul 81

[TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jul, TASS--Now that the mass movement to curb the arms race and to prevent the threat of war is gaining momentum in Western Europe, activities at the NATO headquarters in Brussels are briskly going on. Powerful hoisting cranes are being amassed at the construction site of "a special NATO structure." Lorries in an endless stream are carrying there heavy concrete slabs and special metallic structures. What is being constructed by NATO strategists? One more township for the NATO military, a new tankodrome, or a particularly large arms depot? No, they are engaged...in the construction of "an impregnable underground strongpoint" for the Supreme allied commander, Europe, General Rogers, and his entourage.

This is exactly, it turns out, what is lacking in Western Europe which the NATO men are seeking so intensively to turn into a kind of a giant militaristic test-range: More than 8,000 American nuclear warheads have already been deployed in that region, Washington is actively preparing to "stuff" the territory of a number of West European countries with new medium-range missiles, more than 3 million officers and men of the NATO armed forces have been billeted on the continent, and only one thing worried the West Europeans: Why wasn't a personal bunker for General Rogers yet been built for him to wait till all sorts of troubles, if any, are over?

There is no cause for worry any longer. According to information received from "the most reliable" NATO sources by the newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, "the underground structure at the NATO headquarters, the construction of which is planned to be completed in 1983, will be able to stand a strike of any weapon." And this means that even if all Western Europe, to which Washington and NATO would like to assign the role of Pentagon's nuclear hostage, will be turned, in case of a conflict, into a desert, other persons but General Rogers and his entourage will survive and even, as is asserted by the self-same INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE "will be able to continue directing the operations." It is a very reassuring and even optimistic perspective, isn't it?

It is only to be added that though General Rogers undertook to construct his first ever individual bunker, he will not obviously get a patent for the "invention." He had predecessors, and we shall not specify who they were....

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 35TH CEMA SESSION IN SOFIA

Session Ends

PM071417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "Horizons of Cooperation"]

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jul, TASS--By exploiting the advantages of the socialist system and relying on fraternal cooperation the CEMA member-countries will continue along the path of unswerving socioeconomic development. Readiness to develop and deepen socialist economic integration was convincingly reaffirmed by the 35th CEMA Session which ended today in the Bulgarian capital. The meeting at the level of government heads took place in an atmosphere of unanimity and mutual understanding characteristic of comradely cooperation among the CEMA countries.

They discussed progress in the implementation of the CEMA comprehensive program over the past decade, the task of deepening and improving cooperation in the eighties, the results of the council's activity between sessions, ways of improving scientific and technical cooperation and questions relating to the coordination of national economic plans over the next 5 years.

The session participants stressed that the 10-year experience of successful implementation of the comprehensive program and the fraternal countries' new achievements in economic and social development are convincing evidence of socialism's creative potential.

At the final meeting the heads of the delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and also Yugoslavia signed the 35th Session protocol.

The session approved a coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures for 1981-85. The document envisages the further development and deepening of production specialization and cooperation, the construction of a number of economic projects through joint efforts and fraternal collaboration in the solution of problems relating to science and technology and standardization. The coordinated plans also includes measures to boost the economies of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia.

Measures relating to the implementation of the CEMA countries' course were elaborated: In the next 10 years efforts will be focused on intensive production and scientific-technical cooperation.

The session participants recognized the need to accelerate the joint development and, starting in the next 5-year period, production, on the basis of cooperation, of complexes of machinery for open-cut mining of minerals and for the construction of main gas pipelines, energy-saving equipment and modern production process control facilities.

During the session the heads of the delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia signed an intergovernmental agreement envisaging the creation of a unified, standardized electronic element base for radio-electronic apparatus, communications facilities and computers. To fulfill this task it is planned to pool and rationally utilize the capacities of the fraternal states to ensure maximum satisfaction of the CEMA countries' needs in terms of high-technology electronic articles.

The session decided that cooperation programs would be elaborated to develop and make wide use of microprocessors.

The session recommendations included proposals on widening cooperation in producing and increasing mutual supplies of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods. This aim will be served, in particular, by the multilateral general agreements signed in Sofia on the comprehensive development of sugar and citrus fruits production in Cuba. Their implementation will make it possible to strengthen the republic's export potential and to satisfy more fully the European CEMA countries' needs.

A communique was adopted which will be published in the press.

It was decided that the next CEMA session will be held in Budapest in 1982.

In his closing remarks G. Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, stressed that the discussion of fundamental questions of cooperation among the CEMA countries took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding, trust and equality.

G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, replied.

At this point the 35th CEMA Session closed.

Communique Issued

PM081050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

["Communique on 35th CEMA Session"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The routine, 35th CEMA Session was held 2-4 July 1981 in Sofia, capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Taking part in the session were delegations from the CEMA countries headed by: G. Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Vo Nguyen Giap, vice premier of the SRV Council of Ministers; W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers; J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; I. Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government; N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and L. Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government an SFRY delegation headed by Z. Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, took part in the session.

By invitation delegations of the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mozambique and socialist Ethiopia took part in the session as observers.

CEMA Secretary N.V. Faddeyev and representatives of the CEMA committees and of the international economic organizations set up by the socialist countries took part in the session.

G. Filipov, head of the Bulgarian delegation and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, took the chair.

The session discussed reports from the Executive Committee on progress in implementing the comprehensive program and tasks in further deepening and improving the cooperation among the CEMA countries in the eighties and on CEMA's activity between the 34th and 35th Sessions, and also a report from the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in Planning on the results of the coordination of CEMA countries' national economic plans for 1981-85 and a report from the CEMA Permanent Commission for the Cooperation of Scientific and Technical Research on the further improvement of cooperation in the sphere of science and technology.

It was noted at the sitting that in the last 10 years the CEMA countries, developing and deepening cooperation on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, independence and national interests, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, complete equality, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance, have ensured largely successful fulfillment of the comprehensive program.

It was unanimously emphasized that experience of implementing the program has confirmed the correctness of the coordinated course formulated by the communist and workers parties of deepening and improving mutual cooperation and developing socialist economic integration and the vitality of the fundamental principles, aims, forms and methods of CEMA's activity. The implementation of this course has helped to pool the CEMA countries' efforts in the interests of solving the most important national economic problems, to strengthen their might, political unity, cohesion and international prestige, to produce dynamic, stable development of their national economies, to improve working people's living standards, to deepen the international socialist division of labor and to equalize their levels of economic development.

The implementation of the provisions of the comprehensive program has raised the cooperation among the CEMA countries to a qualitatively new level and has made it possible to gear that cooperation more precisely to technical progress, production specialization and sharing and the joint opening up of natural resources for the common good of the fraternal socialist states' peoples. The plan's foundations of cooperation have strengthened substantially. It has been enriched with new forms that have supplemented and concretized the comprehensive program, and above all the long-term targeted cooperation programs and bilateral long-term programs for production specialization and sharing.

The admission of Cuba and the SRV to CEMA membership was a significant step in the development of multilateral cooperation and collaboration among the CEMA countries. In accordance with the principled provisions of the comprehensive program, the European CEMA countries are rendering broad economic and scientific and technical assistance to the SRV, Cuba and Mongolia in developing their national economies.

The session noted with satisfaction that the CEMA countries, using the advantages of the socialist system, on the basis of their own efforts and relying on mutual cooperation, have made considerable advances in economic development, have increased their economic and scientific and technical potential and ensured an improvement in their peoples' material and cultural living standard. National income in 1980 for the CEMA countries as a whole showed an increase of 66 percent compared with 1970 and gross industrial output an increase of 84 percent while over the past 10 years the average annual level of agricultural production has increased and over the past 5-year plan it was 25 percent more than in 1966-70. Over the past decade the CEMA countries have achieved almost double the national income and industrial output growth rates of the capitalist countries.

The heads of the CEMA countries' delegations stressed that the major successes achieved by the fraternal states are inextricably linked with the leading role of the communist and workers parties and are the result of the selfless labor of these countries' peoples, the creative application by each party of the general natural laws of building socialism under its country's specific conditions, and are a testimony to socialism's tremendous creative potential.

It was noted that the all-round cooperation of the CEMA countries, which is developing steadily on the basis of the principled guidelines elaborated during meetings and talks between the leaders of the fraternal parties and states, has been a powerful factor promoting the achievements in developing their economies.

Socialist principles of mutual relations, economic conditions for cooperation considerably more favorable than those on the world market, and steady economic ties formed on a plan basis ensure for the CEMA countries real advantages in boosting their production forces and resolving socioeconomic tasks.

Trade turnover between the CEMA countries has increased 3.3 times over the past 10 years, now reaching R121 billion. Mutual deliveries supply the overwhelming proportion of the import requirements of the majority of CEMA countries for machinery and equipment, oil, iron ore and consumer goods. In 1980 mutual deliveries of these commodities between the CEMA countries accounted for about two-thirds of all their imports.

The session noted the USSR's important role in cooperation among the CEMA countries. Possessing a major economic, technical and scientific potential, the Soviet Union makes deliveries of fuel, raw material, machinery and equipment and other commodities, renders extensive technical assistance to the CEMA countries in constructing industrial projects and passes on advanced production and scientific and technical experience. The vast Soviet market guarantees the majority of CEMA countries stable sales for the majority of their exports of machine building output and other commodities. The fraternal countries supply the Soviet Union with many types of machinery and equipment, transportation facilities, consumer goods and individual types of raw material.

The session assessed positively the results of the joint construction of production establishments. In recent years, on the basis of the countries' pooled efforts, the Soyuz gas pipeline, unique in its dimensions, the Kiyembayevskiy asbestos combine, the first phase of the Ust-Ilimskiy pulp plant, new capacities for the production of ferriferous raw material, and the Novovolunskiy plant for equipment for the electrical equipment industry have been commissioned on the USSR's territory. The Vinnitsa (USSR)-Albertirsa (Hungary) intergrid 750-kilovolt power line is operating successfully. The construction of the Mozyr plant for the production of nutrient yeast from oil raw material, the khmelnitskiy AES with a capacity of 4 million kilovolts and a power line extending to Rzeszow (Poland) has been initiated with the participation of the fraternal countries. In Mongolia the large-scale Erdenet combine for the production of copper and molybdenum concentrate has been constructed and work is underway on the construction and modernization of nickel enterprises in Cuba.

Note was taken of the useful experience of the development of production specialization and sharing on a multilateral basis, especially in the sphere of equipment of for nuclear power stations, computer equipment, ships, chemical, petrochemical and electrical equipment. Mutual exports of specialized machine building output increased from R1.3 billion in 1971 to R9.1 billion in 1980 and its proportion in machinery and equipment deliveries among the CEMA countries reached 34 percent.

The session stressed the increasing role of scientific and technical cooperation in resolving tasks of intensification of the national economy. On this basis more than 16,000 studies have been carried out and a whole series of major fundamental and applied problems have been resolved during the years of implementation of the comprehensive program.

The Intercosmos program, under which joint flights have been made by cosmonauts from all the CEMA member countries in Soviet spaceships, is being successfully implemented.

The session approved the activity of the Executive Committee and other council organs and international economic organizations created by the CEMA countries in implementing the comprehensive program.

While giving a high assessment of the results achieved in implementing the comprehensive program, the session noted that in fulfilling the set tasks not all existing potential has been utilized, and stressed that the cooperation targets provided for in that document remain relevant for the future.

This applies above all to the tasks of increasing the economic efficiency of social production and labor productivity as far as possible, resolving problems of ensuring the optimum provision of the requirements of the countries' national economies for fuel, energy, raw materials, modern equipment, food and industrial consumer goods, and bringing closer together and equalizing the CEMA countries' levels of economic development.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the other fraternal communist and workers' parties held in 1979-81 confirmed the CEMA countries' unanimous determination to continue the provisions of the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving cooperation and socialist economic integration and long-term targeted and bilteral programs for cooperation with a view to resolving vitally important national economic problems, intensifying social production, improving of national economic [natsionalnyye narodnokhozyaystvennyye] complexes and ensuring the rational utilization of the CEMA countries' aggregate economic, scientific, and technical potential.

Having examined the results of the coordination of national economic plans for 1981-85, and in certain cases for a longer period, the session noted that in the course of that work the basic direcitons of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and the volume of reciprocal deliveries of goods have been coordinated. A new feature in the coordination of plans is its linkage with the implementation of measures under long-term cooperation programs. All this has helped create the preconditions for the stable development of the CEMA countries' economies in the current 5-year period.

Approval was given to a coordinated plan for multifaceted integration measures for 1981-85, which provides for the construction of a number of economic projects by the countries' joint efforts, the development of specialization and production sharing, cooperation in the sphere of science and technology and standardization, and also measures promoting the development of the economies of the SRV, Cuba and Mongolia.

On the basis of the tasks set by the fraternal parties' congresses for the further intensification of social production on the basis of scientific and technical progress, the reduction of the energy-and materials-intensiveness of production and also the acceleration of structural changes in the economy, the session outlined measures to deepen and increase the efficiency of cooperation, particularly in the sphere of material production, science and technology. The CEMA countries are setting a course of making the next two 5-year plans a period of intensive production, scientific and technical cooperation.

The session acknowledged the need to speed up the joint development of complexes of machines for the open-cut mining of useful minerals and the construction of main gas pipelines, energy-saving equipment and modern means of control of manufacturing processes, with a view to ensuring their production on a cooperative basis from the start of the next 5-year period.

During the session the heads of the Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, Cuban, Polish, Romanian, USSR and CSSR delegations signed an intergovernmental agreement on creating a single standardized electronic component base for radioelectronic equipment, communications facilities and computer hardware, with a view to ensuring the maximum satisfaction of the CEMA countries' requirements for high-quality electronic articles by pooling and making rational use of the countries' potentials.

Taking into account the great significance of microprocessors for increasing national economic efficiency and speeding up scientific and technical progress, the session adopted a decision on elaborating a cooperation program for the development and extensive utilization of this technology.

Note was taken of the need to further improve and enhance the effectiveness of scientific and technical cooperation in close coordination with production specialization and sharing. It was recommended that scientific and technical policy be coordinated among the interested CEMA countries for the purposes of combining their efforts in resolving paramount national economic problems and the accelerated introduction into production of the results obtained.

The CEMA Session recommended broadening cooperation in producing, and in increasing reciprocal deliveries of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods. Multilateral general agreements on the comprehensive development of sugar production and also the production and industrial processing of citrus fruits in the Republic of Cuba were signed during the session with a view to strengthening Cuba's export potential and satisfying more fully the European CEMA countires' long-term needs for these kinds of produce. The interested countries also signed an agreement to set up an international collective of scientists to carry out scientific research work into the problem of combating corrosion under tropical climatic conditions.

In order to increase the effectiveness of mutual cooperation the heads of the CEMA delegations advocated further improving its forms and methods, including: increasing the exchange of experience of economic planning and management with regard to possible rapprochement of the structures of national economic mechanisms; broadly developing direct ties among ministries, associations and enterprises participating in cooperation and, above all, in sharing; setting up joint economic organizationed in necessary, economically justified cases; and employing other forms of combining the fraternal countries' efforts and resources.

It was noted with satisfaction at the session that the CEMA countries cooperation was and still is a very important factor in preserving and strengthening peace. The CEMA countries are resolutely opposed to the imperialist policy of stepping up the arms race and fueling political tension and advocate peaceful cooperation among countries on all continents and the right of every people to decide their destiny themselves without any external interference.

The CEMA countries expressed unanimous support for the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world and for the fraternal countries' other initiatives directed against the intensification of international tension and aimed at continuing detente, ending the arms race and making the transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and eliminating the threat of world war. It was emphasized that no available opportunity to strengthen peace and world security must be missed.

While improving and deepening their mutual cooperation, the CEMA countries invariably advocate developing equitable mutually advantageous economic cooperation with other socialist states and with developing and capitalist countries and actively participate in the international division of labor. In accordance with the peace-loving course of their foreign policy they consistently support the struggle for the restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic and just basis and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Cooperation between the CEMA countries and the SFRY has enjoyed further development in recent years. On the basis of agreements concluded by CEMA, the CEMA countries conduct multilateral cooperation with Finland, Iraq and Mexico. Economic ties including multilateral agreements, with Laos and also with Angola, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mozambique, Ethiopia and other developing states are strengthening. In the past decade the number of liberated countries being given economic and technical assistance by the council members increased from 62 to 90, and the total of the credits granted to them increased 110 percent.

Proceeding from the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, the heads of the CEMA countries' delegations confirmed their readiness to develop stable economic, scientific and technical ties with capitalist countries on the basis of nondiscrimination, observance of adopted commitments, equal rights and mutual advantage.

The session expressed confidence that the further development of the CEMA countries' all-round cooperation will also in coming years actively help to resolve the socioeconomic tasks set by the congresses of communist and workers parties, to strengthen the fraternal states' unity and cohesion and to increase their international prestige and influence for the good of peace and the peoples' freedom.

The 35th CEMA Session was held in an atmosphere of unanimity, full mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

PONOMAREV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND PRAVDA MEETING

LD082010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] At the initiative of the newspaper PRAVDA a meeting was held in Moscow with representatives of the central organs of communist and workers' parties. The discussion which took place manifested a broad coincidence of views of all the participants of the meeting on the vital necessity for an energetic and resolute struggle against the threat of thermonuclear war which is menacing mankind. The important role which can and should be played in this matter by the communist press was noted.

Expressing the opinion of their parties, many participants spoke of the fundamental importance of the program for strengthening peace during the eighties, which was put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. It was stressed at the meeting that this program points out specific ways and possibilities for averting a world war. All the speakers noted that the struggle against the military danger is of cardinal importance for all countries, all peoples and all communist parties.

Today the PRAVDA editorial staff held a reception in honor of the participants in the meeting. The reception was attended by Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

NHAN DAN Chief

OW081703 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 8--Hoang Tung, editor-in-chief of NHAN DAN, central organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam, attended a meeting of representatives of community party newspapers held in Moscow from July 6 to 8.

Speaking at the conference, Hoang Tung pointed to the current major task of the Vietnamese press to counter the campaign of slanders and distortions conducted against the Indochinese countries by the Chinese propaganda machine in collaboration with the psychological war agencies of the imperialism.

PRAVDA VIEWS THIRD WORLD SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT

PM071404 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by G. Kim, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Irresistible Process"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress analyzed in depth the most important aspects of modern international life. It also examined in the context of the world revolutionary process key questions of the national liberation movement and the peoples' struggles against imperialism and neocolonialism, and for the consolidation of national sovereignty and for social progress.

During the seventies the major colonial empires were finally consigned to history. The peoples' revolutionary struggle was marked by new victories. Evidence of this is provided by the revolutions in Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Nicaragua, the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran....

The peoples' liberation struggle is developing in a complex international situation, overcoming neocolonialism's desperate resistance. The forces of international reaction are refusing to come to terms with the course of historical development and are trying to hinder it. The world is now witnessing the organization of another "crusade" against the developing countries' peoples, initiated and inspired by U.S. imperialism's most reactionary representatives. This crusade is being launched under the hypocritical slogan of the "struggle against international terrorism."

"Adventurism and a readiness to gamble with mankind's vital interests in the name of their own narrow selfish goals are what is displayed particularly openly in the policy of imperialism's most aggressive circles. Demonstrating a complete disregard for the peoples' rights and aspirations, they are trying to portray the liberation struggle of the people's masses as a manifestation of 'terrorism.' They have indeed set themselves the goal of attaining the unattainable--barring the way to progressive changes in the world and recovering the role of ruler of the peoples' destinies," the CPSU Central Committee report to the party congress noted.

Analyzing the aggregate of U.S. imperialism's hegemonist aspirations, one can speak of a new stage in its aggressive course in relation to the developing countries, too. The world is witnessing the way in which officials, and high-ranking ones too, vying with one another in bellicosity, are announcing U.S. intentions of openly interfering in other states' affairs and suppressing liberation movements.

Thus U.S. President R. Reagan has announced that the United States is ready to arm the counterrevolutionary gangs of mercenaries sent on to Afghan soil. Following this, Washington officially announced its intention of supplying arms to Angolan counterrevolutionary organizations. It is well known that there are special camps on U.S. territory where former Somoza guardsmen are training for terrorist onslaughts and armed invasion of Nicaraguan territory. The United States is giving direct military support to the antipopular junta in El Salvador. At the same time South Africa--the country with the barbaric apartheid system which is illegally keeping Namibia under its colonial rule--is declared in the United States to be a "friendly state."

International and above all U.S. imperialism, striving to mask its aggressive actions against the liberated countries, frequently addresses a hypocritical appeal to the Soviet Union and its allies for a "code of conduct" in relations with the young Asian, African and Latin American states to be drawn up.

In its relations with the liberated countries, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, the Soviet Union has invariably adhered and continues to adhere to the well-known principles of recognizing the right of every people to resolve their own internal affairs without external interference; strictly respecting territorial integrity; unconditionally recognizing every state's right to equitable participation in international life; fully and unconditionally recognizing these states' sovereignty over their own natural resources; and respecting nonaligned status.

The observance of these principles by all states would preclude any expansionist actions and would present a barrier to those who seek hegemony, to create "spheres of influence" and to involve young states in military blocs and the arms race. In short, the observance of these principles would create the most favorable conditions for the young states' development.

In the past decade the very processes of social development in the liberated countries have become more complex. The characteristic feature has been the further deepening of the differences between them. "These countries are very diverse. After liberation some took the revolutionary-democratic path. In others capitalist relations were established." Proceeding from this proposition contained in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress, one can also say that the presence of a considerable group of countries developing along the capitalist path does not mean that these countries are homogeneous or act as an entity constituting a reserve of world capitalism. To this group belong countries at various levels of socioeconomic and political development. The specific paths of capitalist development are different, too. Only the most reactionary regimes among such countries seek an alliance with imperialism as its "junior partners." Most of the others, even those taking the capitalist path, are striving to gain economic self-sufficiency and are waging, within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, "Group of 77" and other international forums, the struggle for a new international economic order over which serious contradictions frequently emerge between them and the imperialist powers.

By the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties, about 20 liberated Asian, African and Latin American countries had announced a switch to the progressive path of socioeconomic and political development, rejecting capitalism as a form of sociopolitical order. Thus for a considerable number of liberated countries the socialist orientation is becoming the practical form of development.

Despite difficulties of both a domestic and, in particular, a foreign policy character, connected with overcoming backwardness and reaction's opposition, the most promising patterns are emerging in the national-democratic revolutionary struggle.

The foundation for establishing a new socioeconomic basis in the socialist-oriented liberated countries consists in eliminating the positions of imperialist monopolies, the local big bourgeoisie and feudal lords, ensuring that the people's state occupies the commanding heights in the economy, switching to the planned development of production forces and encouraging the cooperative movement in the countryside.

In the states traveling the revolutionary democratic path the consolidation of progressive forces is underway, in a stubborn struggle against internal reaction and colonialism, national cadres are being formed, the working people's role in managing society is growing and--particularly important--vanguard revolutionary parties are strengthening. The mass support of these parties is the emergent national working class and nonproletarian strata of the working people which are joining progressive trade unions.

The adoption of scientific socialism as the ideological foundation, of social revolution--by the Yemeni Socialist Party, the [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan], the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Labor Party, the Commission To Organize a Party of the Working People of Socialist Ethiopia and a number of other parties and organizations--is one of the noteworthy phenomena of the present day. This process focuses bourgeois nationalism's deepening crisis and the growing revolutionary self-awareness of the emergency detachments of the proletariat, and also the increasing influence of world socialism's example on the people's liberation struggle.

Turning to the prospects for this struggle in coming years, one can confidently say that they will be determined to a decisive extent by the degree of progressive and revolutionary forces' cohesion on both the national state and international scales.

Characterizing the present stage of the African and Asian peoples' struggle for revolutionary transformations, the leaders of the national patriotic forces and vanguard revolutionary parties stress the need for maximum flexibility both in strategy and tactics. Events in some countries confirm that isolation from the broad masses and the tactic of "tagging along after events" ["khvostizm"] are equally dangerous for a ruling political organization. In his day V.I. Lenin noted that for "the success of any serious revolutionary work one must understand and be able to put into effect the fact that revolutionaries can play a role only as the vanguard of a really viable and advanced class. The vanguard fulfills a vanguard's tasks only when it knows how to avoid isolation from the masses it is leading and how to really lead the entire mass forward."

The choice the path of socialist development by the revolutionary vanguards and the people's masses of the liberated countries is a relatively new phenomenon in the contemporary world revolutionary movement. But it is all the more vital since it has been engendered not by a mythical "export" of social revolution, as some bourgeois ideologists assert, but by the development of the actual revolutionary process in those countries and by the steadily strengthening international mutual influencing of the forces of world socialism, national liberation and social progress. It was in this context that the speeches of many representatives of Asian and African countries' revolutionary democratic parties at the 26th CPSU Congress pursued the idea that the world socialist community is fulfilling the functions of an international revolutionary vanguard in relation to the peoples' anti-imperialist liberation struggle, rendering it multifaceted political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural support and, when necessary, assistance in strengthening defense potential too.

Many facts point convincingly to the scale and real significance of this qualitatively new type of international relations. I shall cite some of them. With the USSR's assistance alone industrial enterprises have been or are being created in the liberated countries' state sector for the production of 20 million tons of steel, the extraction of 65 million tons and the refining of 17.6 million tons of oil and the production of 3.3 million tons of cement, power stations are being built with an overall capacity of 13 million kilowatts, over 4,000 km of railroads and highways are being constructed and about 700,000 hectares of new lands are being opened up. The Soviet Union's assistance in training developing countries' national cadres is considerable. Each year 70,000-80,000 of their citizens undergo various forms of industrial, vocational and technical secondary specialized and higher education within the framework of cooperation with our country, which has a substantial effect on the qualitative renewal of previously backward countries' social structures.

New horizons are opening up for the further consolidation of relations between the USSR and the other socialist states and the liberated countries in the eighties. In line with the basic guidelines for the socialist states' national economic development and the plan formulations of socialist-oriented countries, there will be a further deepening of the various forms of long-term production sharing, of the distribution of social labor, of scientific and technical ties and of trade and currency and financial relations in coming years. The USSR will continue consistently to pursue a course toward developing cooperation with the liberated countries and toward consolidating the alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement.

The imperialist strategists and their accomplices in the shape of the Beijing hegemonists are making desperate efforts to weaken and sap the strength and solidity of this great alliance, at the source of which stood V.I. Lenin. These attempts are in vain. History itself is on the side of the progressive forces.

SCHEDULED NEW YORK CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA SCORED

LD071100 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 7 Jul 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Mineyev]

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Jul, TASS--The enemies of People's Kampuchea are preparing for the so-called "international conference on Kampuchea," which is convening in New York on July 13. It is significant which countries seek to usurp the right to discuss the destiny of the Kampuchean people, who once and for all have chosen the road of building a new life. Among the participants in the forthcoming gathering are the United States, guilty of numerous crimes on Kampuchean soil during the aggressive war in Indochina, the ASEAN countries, which to this or that extent were involved in Washington's Indochinese gamble and also countries of Western Europe and Japan, whose monopolies are not averse at tearing off a piece of the pie in Southeast Asia. Beijing, whose placemen conducted a policy of genocide in Kampuchea, are inflating the "Kampuchean problem" more than anyone else. The bulk of the nonaligned countries, let alone the socialist states, boycott the New York conference. That is why it will be a political farce and cannot adopt any unbiased decisions.

The sponsors of the New York meeting entertain illusions on a possibility of turning back the wheel of events in Kampuchea and Indochina as a whole. They want to introduce troops under the United Nations flag into a sovereign country, to compel Vietnam to withdraw its military contingent, to disarm the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea and to hold elections in the country to suit Washington and Beijing.

Contrary to facts, the foes of People's Kampuchea and Vietnam allege that the situation in Kampuchea is deteriorating and therefore immediate political decisions are called for. They deliberately close their eyes and ears to the evidence of numerous eyewitnesses who had visited Kampuchea in the last two and a half years, try hard to deny the self-evident picture of national rebirth.

On the other hand, they obstinately hush up the facts on a real threat to peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia, on a real area of conflict along the Chinese-Vietnamese and Chinese-Laotian frontiers, seek to conceal the essence of Beijing's expansionist policy and the danger of the military-political alliance between the United States and China.

The establishment of any trusteeship over a sovereign country with a constitutional government, the sponsors of the New York conference strive for, would create a dangerous international precedent. Experience has shown that the internationalisation of internal and regional problems, which could be solved by the countries of the region themselves, is often used by imperialist forces for intervention into the affairs of peoples.

The conference of nonaligned countries, held in New Delhi in February, went on record in favour of a comprehensive solution of the problems of Southeast Asia without outside intervention, through a dialogue between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN. The regional consultations, opened this year at the proposal of Indonesia and Malaysia have produced the first positive results. This has also been recognized by the ASEAN leaders. Constructive proposals are contained in the documents of the meeting of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, held in Vietianne, Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh. They may furnish the foundation for converting Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

USSR'S ILICHEV ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE SESSION

LD072150 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 7 Jul, TASS--The topical questions of European security and agreements already reached on a number of problems--all these made the Madrid meeting into a major international event. With these words, the head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev addressed the participants of the Madrid forum at a plenary session.

We consider, he said, that a major part of the all-European process consists in setting in motion the mechanism of military detente in Europe and convening for this purpose a conference on military detente and disarmament.

The Soviet representative noted a major importance of achieving agreements on other sections of the final act, including the one on the use of all the spiritual wealth of Europe for the benefit of peace, mutual understanding and rapprochement between peoples, for a comprehensive development of human personality. What is needed for this is above all an atmosphere of detente and the assurance of the right of people to live.

We cannot agree to a concept, the head of the Soviet delegation said, according to which one can take out of the final act only those provisions which meet the interests of some states only, and to pay no attention to those which constitute the basis for their common interests--consolidation of peace and security in Europe and resolving the military aspects of security.

The speaker pointed out the constructive nature of the Soviet position on the question of elaborating the mandate for the conference on military detente and disarmament, and stressed that the Soviet delegation jointly with others is prepared to work further in a quest for formulations on the question of broadening the zone for the application of confidence-building measures. Noting the readiness for negotiations on this question, expressed by the French Delegate G. Martin, he stressed that achievement of a generally acceptable agreement on all the criteria of the mandate for the future conference would be most important contribution to the decisions of the Madrid meeting and to its final document.

And we would be prepared to hear with due attention the proposal of our partners and to try in the course of the talks to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution. [sentence as received]

In conclusion, Leonid Ilichev stressed the resolve of the Soviet delegation to make every effort to enable the Madrid meeting to be completed successfully and to go down in history as a significant milestone in the way of consolidating peace and security in Europe. We consider, he said, that in the current international situation Madrid can and must make a positive contribution to the development of East-West relations and to exercise a stabilizing impact on the overall international situation.

REAGAN CHICAGO SPEECH ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN POLICY

LD082012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 8 Jul (TASS)--On his arrival in Chicago for an appearance in support of his economic program, President R. Reagan of the United States was greeted by a 5,000-strong protest demonstration. While the boss of the White House was speaking at dinner to local moneybags, the demonstrators in the street were chanting slogans against the administration's economic policy, which "is making the rich even richer and the poor poorer."

R. Reagan was forced to admit in his speech that the United States is going through major economic difficulties. The President said that the rate of inflation has gone into double figures, unemployment exceeds 7 percent of the able-bodied population and the bank prime rate has reached 20 percent. As usual, Reagan attempted to lay the blame for this situation in the economy on former administrations and to show that the present economic difficulties are "inherited" by the Republicans "from the Democrats." However, he kept silent about the fact that the "Reagan economic program," widely publicized by the White House, provides for record allocations for military purposes ($226.3 billion in the 1982 fiscal year alone) which by far exceed the ceiling set on military expenditure by the preceding administration. In all, the program for strengthening the country's "defense" drawn up by the new administration will swallow $1.5 [illegible]lion during the next 5 years. Such an unprecedented increase in military expenditure at [illegible] same time as the implementation of the White House plan for a steep reduction in the allocations for some urgent social needs will, according to the estimates of many American economists, only lead to a further exacerbation of the economic difficulties in the country and will have a ruinous effect upon the life of ordinary Americans.

Reagan confirmed again that his administration intends to continue its course of stepping up the arms race and attaining military supremacy, stating hypocritically in this context that such a policy would allegedly promote "world peace." "We have laid the foundation for a broad growth in the potential of the U.S. Armed Forces," the president bragged.

Reagan attempted to portray in the best possible light relations between the United States and its West European allies by pointing out that "after many years of tension and occasional open contradictions the administration has embarked upon the process of closing ranks with these states."

However, he passed over in silence the fact that at the present time the countries of Western Europe are seriously concerned over the protectionist course of the United States and that in many Western European countries there has been an increase in anti-American attitudes caused by the White House's course of a return to the cold war and frantic anti-Sovietism in foreign policy and by its intention to transform the European Continent into a proving ground for American nuclear missiles.

The President confirmed that the United States will continue to pursue a two-Chinas policy: on the one hand "deepening relations with the PRC" and on the other supporting the Taiwan regime, which the United States intends to supply with weaponry and military equipment.

The head of the U.S. administration called relations with Pakistan "strategically important" for Washington, confirming the U.S. aspiration to transform the Islamabad military regime into its outpost in southwest Asia.

LEFEVER APPOINTMENT TO STATE DEPARTMENT CRITICIZED

LD071843 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 7 Jul 81

[By TASS commentator Boris Shabayev: "Getting a Place"]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jul, TASS--Unemployment is definitely not the menacing prospect in the United States for dyed-in-the-wool anti-sovieteers and reactionaries, for the White House does not "squander" its "specialists" in anti-communism! Less than a month has passed since the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of U.S. Congress challenged and rejected the nomination proposed by Ronald Reagan himself of Ernest Lefever to the post of assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, finding his personality too odious. During the hearings in the committee, the views of that politician and his outspoken utterances to the effect that the "protection of human rights" for him meant above all a total support for dictatorial anti-people regimes, shocked the senators while his rabid anti-Sovietism clearly made the legislators feel ill at ease. And now Lefever has surfaced again; it has been announced in Washington that he has been appointed an "adviser" to State Secretary Alexander Haig on the "terrorism and counter-terrorism".

Lefever's appointment provides added proof of the stubborness with which the White House keeps those politicians who inscribe especially well in the framework of the overall foreign policy course of the United States, aimed at fanning tensions. True, some watchers in Washington have begun asking why a politician who until recently was regarded as a "specialist on human rights" has been thunderously declared a "specialist on terrorism"? But the question is clearly superfluous. It is an open secret that for Washinton both "the problem of human rights" and "the struggle against international terrorism" are nothing but pretexts for revival of cold war.

The degree to which Lefever has understood the "virtues" of such an approach is demonstrated by his own statement. According to him, Washington's attitude to either of the two problems must be dictated not by the considerations of ethics or morals but exclusively by the "national interests of the United States", and--which goes without saying--in the interpretation placed on them by the current U.S. administration. Lefever recently spoke glibly to the effect that it would be tragic if in the name of human rights the United States withdrew the vital aid to an ally in trouble, say, to Pinochet or the South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan.

Is it then surprising that the White House should consider Lefever precisely the person to deal with the "problems of terrorism": One can be sure that he will do his best not to withdraw support from the Salvadoran junta, the Afghan counter-revolutionary rabble, the South African racists or the Israeli aggressors. The fact is that the White House has announced for everyone to hear that in all those places in which those friends of America are on the rampage the "U.S. national interests" are involved.

U.S. REMARKS ON USSR REACTION TO EEC OFFER VIEWED

LD081520 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jul TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes: Among a vast arsenal of methods widely used by the imperialist forces of the West for unseemly political ends is one which may be described as follows. At first certain Western circles, posing as "peace makers", come up with some unacceptable and unrealistic "initiative" for the solution of some pressing international problem and then, when this "initiative" predictably fails, they begin to accuse the other side of "intractability", "toughness" and other mortal sins.

This method was used again by D. Fischer, a State Department spokesman, who declared at a press conference that Washington "deplores" the Soviet Union's "unfavourable" reaction to the proposals concerning Afghanistan made by the session of the European Council of Communities.

The question of a political settlement of the situation that has developed around Afghanistan is a very important and pressing one. But it is clear that such a settlement is inconceivable without the participation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. This cardinal demand, however is totally ignored and rejected by those behind the above-mentioned "initiative." They suggested calling an "international convergence on Afghanistan" but without the participation of--representatives of the DRA. Is there any need to prove thatthe discussion of questions concerning this or other country behind its back is incompatible with normal relations between states? What would they say in London, for instance, if someone suggested calling an international forum on the problems of Northern Ireland without the participation of the parties concerned?

It is clear that the "initiative" mentioned above is unacceptable and unrealistic and that it was evidently put forward with a purpose that has nothing in common with real concern about a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. It seems in place here to recall that at a time when the State Department spokesman in Washington "deplores" the alleged "intractability" of the USSR, the United States, far from ending, is stepping up its undeclared war against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This is evidenced by such facts as the statement made by U.S. President Reagan on the readiness of the United States to supply arms to counter-revolutionary gangs which cross into the territory of Afghanistan, Washington's policy of actively arming Pakistan which is increasingly becoming a staging base for aggression, and the recent statement of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Beijing admitting that the United States and China have agreed to expand cooperation in supporting the counter-revolutionary forces operating against the DRA.

So from whatever angle we look at the pronouncements of the State Department spokesman, it is quite clear that his statement was nothing more than a show of hypocrisy, an attempt to misinform the public and, as the saying goes, to put the blame at the wrong door. It is Washington and some of its NATO allies as well as Beijing, which is at one with them, that are really to blame for the fact that the "Afghan problem" still remains unsettled and that sovereign Afghanistan is attacked by armed gangs from outside. As to the Soviet Union, its position on the question is clear: We stand for complete independence of Afghanistan, for a political settlement that would put an end to the undeclared war against that country and would give it dependable guarantees of non-interference. The right way to such a settlement was indicated in the statement of the Government of the DRA of May 14, 1980.

ADMINISTRATION DECISION ON SALES TO PRC NOTED

LD090708 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 9 Jul, TASS--The United States Department of Commerce has announced its decision to give Beijing wider access to up-to-date American high technology equipment which can be used for military purposes. A statement, issued here by the department, says that this decision was part and parcel of the administration's policy designed to liberalise exports of such production to the People's Republic of China. It will be recalled that such production, specifically, up-to-date computers and radioelectronic devices, can be used both for civilian and military purposes.

According to a statement by the United States Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldridge, the volume of American exports to China this year will amount to 4,500 million dollars, 750 million dollars above last year's figure. American arms and military hardware loom large in this export. It will be recalled that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, during his recent visit to China, announced the administration's decision to cancel the restrictions on American arms deliveries to Beijing.

KUZNETSOV, TSEDENBAL HOLD TALKS IN ULAANBAATAR

LD081540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, today received the USSR party and government delegation led by Comrade Kuznetsov. The talks proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

Talks also took place in Ulaanbaatar today between the party and government delegations of the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic. The development and strengthening of the friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP and between the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic was discussed as well as the consistent implementation of the policy of all-round strengthening of the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples.

During discussion of current international issues, particular attention was paid to the tasks of strengthening peace and ensuring the security of the peoples, especially those on the Asian Continent. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete unanimity of views on all questions under discussion.

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal today presented Vasiliy Vasiliyevich Kuznetsov and the other members of the Soviet party and government delegation with commemorative medals with the inscription "60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic."

KIRILENKO ATTENDS MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION CELEBRATION

LD082225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people was held today to mark the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution. Comrades Kirilenko and Rusakov and other officials were in the presidium. A report was delivered by USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Gorbatko, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, who is the chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society. The meeting was addressed by (Suren), the leader of the delegation from the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society.

PRAVDA REPORT ON USSR-DPRK ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PM091019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--Soviet people wholeheartedly wish their Korean friends new achievements on all fronts of economic and cultural building. This was stated 6 July at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the 20th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the DPRK. Participating in the ceremony were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.T. Nivikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, and military leaders. A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by DPRK Deputy Minister Kim (Chi Kho) [possibly, Kim Ch'i-ku] attended.

The treaty founded on the principles of equal rights and mutual respect, the keynote speaker--N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister and chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Board--pointed out, raised Soviet-Korean relations to a new level. It reflected the desire of both countries' peoples to continue developing and strengthening traditional friendship, to implement economic and cultural ties and to give each other all-around assistance and support.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government, the speaker pointed out, are doing everything possible to further strengthen Soviet-Korean relations. Contacts between leading figures of our parties and states play a special role in this noble cause. The meeting which took place in Belgrade last May between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Kim Il-song was of great significance.

The meeting was addressed by Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR. He declared that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, which have evolved on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to strengthen and develop in the course of the joint struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism. The ambassador expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people for their solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's peaceful democratic unification without external interference.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV SEND MESSAGE TO DPRK LEADERS

PM081147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 81 p 1

[Text of Brezhnev and Tikhonov message to Kim Il-song and Yi Chong-ok]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people, we extend congratulations to you and to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, the Administration Council and the entire Korean people.

The last 20 years since the conclusion of the treaty have proved that the treaty plays an important role in developing friendship and cooperation between our two countries and ensuring peace and security in the Far East.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union consistently pursues the policy of deepening and enriching the relations with the DPRK and expresses invariable solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to make the foreign troops withdraw from South Korea and reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic way free from foreign interference.

The forces of imperialism and reaction, militarism and hegemonism try to put an end to detente, spur on the arms race and pursue the policy of violent force and dictatorship. This extremely complicates the international situation. Under such conditions the solidarity of socialist countries and their unity in action constitute a reliable guarantee for defending the revolutionary gains of the people, a powerful factor in the struggle for peace and international security and a guarantee for all the new successes in socialist and communist construction.

On this significant day we wish the entire working people of People's Korea greater success in carrying out the tasks of social, economic and cultural construction set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

DRA REBUFFS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES IN QANDAHAR

LD071902 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 7 Jul 81

[TASS Correspondent R. Musin]

[Text] Kabul, 7 Jul, TASS--Qandahar is one of the major cities of Afghanistan. It is located in the south of the country, just 100 km from the Pakistani frontier. It is not accidental therefore that the recent months witnessed more frequent actions of counter-revolutionary gangs which were sent from the territory of Pakistan from camps which train professional killers and saboteurs, and which are scattered along the Afghan-Pakistani frontier.

The people's armed forces, with the support of the working people of the city, gave a resolute rebuff to the hired killers who looted the population, exploded schools and lyceums, hospitals, state institutions. A considerable quantity of weapons of the Pakistani, Chinese, American and Egyptian make, mines, grenades and other ammunition were confiscated in the course of the operations. The arrested ring-leaders of gangs faced the residents of Qandahar-workers and employees, peasants, handicraftsmen, traders, those who took part in routing these criminal gangs. Lethal weapons and ammunition were placed on a huge table.

Where from were the weapons supplied, what aims were pursued by the bandits, where did they send the loot to? The arrested bandits answered these and many other questions.

Hamidullah, the ring-leader of one of the gangs, which operated in the vicinity of Qandahar, underwent training in Pakistan where the gang was formed and then sent into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The gang set ablaze a number of schools and lyceums in the city, killed party activists and those who refused to collaborate with the killers. They looted huge sums of money. According to Hamidullah's revelation, the gang regularly received arms from Islamabad and the looted money was sent to the masters who entrenched themselves on Pakistan's territory. To intimidate the population, the bandits resorted to violence. They spread leaflets and other subversive literature, printed abroad.

The revelations, made by the ring-leaders, gave rise to wrath and indignation of the Qandahar residents, particularly those who lost their relatives and friends owing to these so-called "defenders of Islam".

Neither weapons nor propaganda subterfuges will be able to mislead or intimidate the working Muslims of Afghanistan, said a worker of the cloth factory Mohammad Gafur. Such an inglorious end is in for all those who encroach upon freedom, security and peaceful life of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the worker emphasized.

TIKHONOV, NEPAL PREMIER THAPA EXCHANGE CABLES

PM081109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Surya Bahadur Thapa a telegram conveying congratulations and best wishes on his appointment to the post of prime minister of Nepal.

In a reply telegram the Nepalese prime minister expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams express confidence that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to strengthen for the good of the Soviet and Nepalese peoples and in the interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET SRV LEADERS ON JUBILEE

PM080945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Text of greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev and N.A. Tikhonov to Le Duan, Nguyen Huu Tho, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Vietnam's national reunification and the founding of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam]

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee;

Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the SRV;

Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee;

Comrade Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the SRV.

Dear comrades! On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people, and in our own names, we wish to extend our most cordial congratulations to the VCP Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee, the SRV Government and the fraternal Vietnamese people on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of your national reunification and of the founding of the SRV.

Under the leadership of its tested vanguard party, the glorious VCP, and with the assistance of countries of the socialist community and of all progressive and peace-loving forces worldwide, the heroic Vietnamese people have won a historic victory in the struggle for the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of their fatherland and have embarked upon socialist building in the reunified Vietnam.

The international reactionaries have striven to impede and cause difficulties to the consolidation of the socialist reunified Vietnam. However the SRV's communists and laboring people are moving steadily toward their set objectives while remaining vigilant in defending their revolutionary gains against the schemes of the imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists.

In the years of peaceful construction the SRV's international prestige has risen and the positive influence of its peace-loving policy has expanded. The fraternal solidarity among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea has consolidated. These three countries pursue a policy of good-neighborly relations with all countries in the region. The three Indochinese countries' proposals made by the foreign ministers of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea at their recent meeting in Phnom Penh, which reflect their interests in achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia, have won broad support from the Soviet Union.

The Soviet people are highly pleased with the durable and steadfast Soviet-Vietnamese friendship which is built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Our people highly value the comprehensive fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and the SRV which have been developing in line with the USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty. We believe that these relations will further facilitate the implementation of the tasks of socialist and communist construction in our two countries.

Acting upon the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the communists and the entire people of the Soviet Union will continue to provide active support to the Vietnamese people in their peaceful and creative labor and in the defense of Vietnam's freedom and independence.

Dear comrades, we wish you and the entire fraternal Vietnamese people--who are preparing for the Fifth VCP Congress--happiness and prosperity and many new achievements in building your socialist fatherland.

May the unshakable friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the VCP and between our two countries and two peoples constantly consolidate.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

PRAVDA ON USSR-SRV OIL EXPLORATION AGREEMENT

PM020953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--An agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the SRV on establishing a joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise to conduct geological prospecting for an extraction of oil and gas on the continental shelf south of the SRV was signed in Moscow on 19 June.

The agreement was signed for the Soviet side by K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and for the Vietnamese side by Tran Quynh, vice premier of the SRV Government.

At the same time a protocol to the agreement and a program for conducting comprehensive geological prospecting work and engineering-geological exploration on the continental shelf south of the SRV were signed.

SRV-USSR CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD050542 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the SRV for 1981-85 was signed in Moscow today. It envisages further development and deepening of multilateral contacts between both countries in the fields of culture, science, higher education, publishing, television and radio broadcasting.

BREZHNEV GREETINGS MESSAGE TO HENG SAMRIN

PM081405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 81 p 1

[Text of greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Heng Samrin, chairman of the State Council of the Kampuchean People's Republic on his election to that post]

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and president of the State Council of the Kampuchean People's Republic.

Accept, comrade chairman, my cordial congratulations in connection with your election to the post of chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The completion of the process of forming Kampuchean statehood marks an important stage on the way to strengthening people's power and attests to the vital strength of the new system and the successful development of independent Kampuchea under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party--the combat vanguard of Kampuchean society.

I wish you, comrade chairman, good health and further successes in your responsible state activity for the good of the Kampuchean people and in the name of consolidating their revolutionary gains.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

KHORUNZHIY VIEWS SOVIET-POLISH COMBAT EXERCISE

PM081224 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 81 p 3

[Correspondent Lt Col A. Khorunzhiy "Reportage on the Joint Tactical Exercise by Soviet and Polish Servicemen": "Friendship Always Conquers"]

[Text] Making skillful use of the results of accurate firing by the artillery division supporting the attackers, the two battalions--a Soviet tank battalion and a Polish mechanized battalion--made a rapid attack on the "enemy." The front line of defense was broken. Ahead of the attackers lay a hill dominating the locality, strongly fortified by the "enemy." What were they to do? Seeking an answer to that question, battalion commanders Guards Capt Sergey Yelisyev and Lt Jozef Adamski, bent over a map.

A brief exchange of opinions, and the plan for further action was ready. In the light of the situation and the nature of the locality, the officers decided to use two companies to blockade the hill, while continuing the offensive with their remaining forces.

"Guards Senior Lieutenant Zaikin and Second Lieutenant Gorny will certainly cope with the task given them," Lt Jozef Adamski observed.

Guards Snr Lt Vyacheslav Zaikin, commander of an excellent-rated tank company, is well known not only among the tankmen of the Northern Group of Forces but also by many officers in units of the Silesian Military District. He has taken part more than once in joint tactical exercises and maneuvers and in field camp meetings of Soviet and Polish servicemen. He willingly shares his knowledge and experience with his Polish friends and himself adopts all that is best in their organization and conduct of exercises and fulfillment of the day's schedule. In this tactical exercise the company under his command, which was advancing on the left flank of the battalion, operated in collaboration with the company commanded by the young communist 2d Lt Miroslaw Gorny.

In the earliest stages of the exercise it was obvious that the company commanders had soon found a common language. It was gratifying to see how resourcefully and boldly the Soviet and Polish servicemen made a turning movement around the hill and blockaded the "enemy" in the strongpoint, making intelligent use of the potentials of their combat vehicles. And although the "enemy" put up desperate resistance, the battalions' offensive developed successfully. The Soviet and Polish servicemen demonstrated high tactical maturity, cohesion, coordination of actions and really fraternal mutual support.

Then the situation was further complicated because in one sector, by means of a surprise counterattack, the "enemy" succeeded in halting the advance of the tank company commanded by Guards Snr Lt V. Zaikin, and even in pressing it. Then their Polish friends came to the rescue. Lt Marian Kobielski and his company, in infantry combat vehicles, successfully crossed a marshy sector and, coming out on the "enemy's" flank, attacked him suddenly. The counterattackers were clearly not expecting this "surprise." The success of the battle was predetermined in favor of the attackers.

The tactical exercise took place very dynamically, and critical situations were created frequently. But the coordination of actions by servicemen in the two battalions promoted the successful resolution of the most complex tasks. Later, when we were talking with Capt Zbigniew Cieslik, chief of staff of the Polish regiment, about the examples of mutual help on the exercise, he said:

"On the eve of the exercise we watched together the Soviet movies 'A Man's Destiny' and two parts of the epic 'The Great Patriotic War,' about the liberation of Belorussia and Poland. And I am sure that everyone had a particularly acute sense of being the heir of those who fought shoulder to shoulder for our freedom and yours on Belorussian soil at Lenino and who shed their blood to liberate Poland."

The heirs of the frontline men, the continuers of the sacred traditions of those who shared their last crumb of soldier's bread in the trenches, who sealed the two peoples' fraternity with their blood and their lives. These are not just the customary fine words. This is life itself--real, everyday life. Today Soviet servicemen make training attacks on strongpoints shoulder to shoulder with Polish servicemen. Today, as on the front, they hurry to each other's rescue at difficult moments. In moments of leisure they eat from the same mess tin and sing songs they all know.

Soviet and Polish servicemen, like their friends and relatives, are alarmed at the situation which has arisen in the country. The most urgent topic of conversation these days is the profound concern about the situation in Poland expressed in the CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee and the need for more resolute actions by socialist and patriotic forces against the intrigues of counterrevolution. And whoever talks about this--battalion commanders Guards Capt S. Yeliseyev and Lt J. Adamski, company commanders Guards Snr Lt V. Zaikin and 2d Lt M. Gorny, or the other officers, ensigns, noncommissioned officers, sergeants and enlisted men--every conversation expresses concern. But these conversations also express the hope that Polish communists will succeed in rallying their ranks, leading all socialist and patriotic forces and defending the people's power and the gains of socialism. As for the Soviet Union, its stance is clearly expressed in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words: "We will never abandon socialist Poland, fraternal Poland, in its hour of need, we will stand up for it."

...The flags of the two fraternal countries flutter over the firing range, near the monument to Soviet servicemen who died to liberate Poland from the Hitlerite aggressors. The participants in the joint tactical exercise have assembled for a rally to mark the exercise' completion. Words are spoken about loyalty to the traditions of the combat fraternity born in battle--loyalty to the duty of defenders of the gains of socialism and world peace. Soviet and Polish servicemen received wholeheartedly the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World."

Soviet and Polish servicemen are the sons of their peoples. They will do everything possible to reliably defend socialist gains and mankind's common property--peace on earth--in conjunction with the servicemen of the other socialist community countries.

PATOLICHEV MEETS WITH GDR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

PM071521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--A meeting took place on 29 June between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and H. Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade.

Questions of the further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries were discussed during the talk.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES ZHIVKOV ON ELECTION

LD171930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram of congratulations to Todor Zhivkov on the occasion of his reelection as chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The telegram expresses the firm confidence that the fraternal friendship tested by time, and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria, will also in future develop for the good of our peoples, in the interests of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, for the sake of the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM081101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A group of responsible workers from the BCP Central Committee apparatus, headed by E. Markov, leader of the BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, was in Moscow 22-26 June.

Meetings took place at the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, TASS, APN and CPSU Central Committee departments.

A talk took place between the Bulgarian comrades and L.M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

BULGARIAN MILITARY LAWYERS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM081533 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 81 p 3

[Unatttributed report: "Delegation of Bulgarian Military Lawyers in USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of Bulgarian military lawyers led by Lt Gen Dimitur Kapitanov, Bulgarian deputy chief prosecutor and prosecutor of the armed forces, has been in our country on an official friendly visit. The delegation members had meetings with Col Gen Justice A. Gornyy, chief military prosecutor; Lt Gen Justice S. Maksimov, chief of the Military Tribunal Directorate and Lt Gen Justice G. Bushuyev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Military Collegium. They were familiarized with the work experience of the military justice organs in the Red Banner Kiev Military District and visited the historical revolutionary sights of Moscow and Kiev.

The delegation was received by A. Rekunkov, USSR general prosecutor and actual state justice counselor, and by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The delegation of Bulgarian military lawyers has left for home.

PRAVDA CITES HUNGARY'S NEMETH ON PARTY UNITY

PM080921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] Budapest, 3 Jul, TASS--The experience of Marxist-Leninist parties including the MSZMP confirms in unambiguous terms that the role of the revolutionary vanguard of the working class can be fulfilled only by a party welded together by ideological, political and organizational unity and unity of action, which builds its work on the basis of democratic centralism and has the masses' trust, K. Nemeth, member secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, stated.

He was delivering a report at the MSZMP Central Committee Political Academy. Our experience, accumulated through the years which have passed since the time of Hungary's liberation, he said, confirms the immutable Leninist truth that party unity is the fundamental issue in the working class' conquest and consolidation of power, in ensuring the party's leading role and its links with the masses and, in the final analysis, in the successful building of socialism.

The entire course of our struggle over many years, K. Nemeth continued, indicates that. if a party is united, its strength increases and it is in a position to resolve the tasks which confront it successfully; whereas if disorder reigns in it; it loses its strength.

Our own and foreign experience indicates that the lack of a united leadership, particularly in complicated political situation, encourages factional activity and causes disorientation in the party ranks; the party masses disintegrate in such conditions into disconnected discussion groups, and it becomes impossible to act in a consistent and coordinated way.

There is no doubt of the decisive role played in the process of Hungary's speedy restoration after 1945 by the Communist Party of Hungary, which was a united, conscious and organized force with its chief aims correctly defined: the implementation of a land reform, struggle against inflation, and stabilization of the economy.

At the same time, in the history of building socialism in Hungary there was a period when, as a result of various factors, party unity was destroyed--which did great harm to our cause. Disregard of Leninist norms, sectarian, dogmatic distortions, violation of legality--all this undermined at that time the most important foundations for the successful building of socialism, in the shape of party unity and links with the masses.

We consider argumentation and persuasion to be the main element, in our work, the speaker went on to stress, but when actions affecting socialism's interests are involved, we consider the adoption of other means as well, including organizational measures, to be well founded. Party unity ranks higher than personal interests, no matter whose they are.

And there can be no compromises [ustupki] in this sphere.

The MSZMP has repudiated the erroneous viewpoint current in the past that the communists alone are responsible for everything that happens in the country; the party shares this responsibility with its people.

In the process of building socialism, social interests and their interconnection are of decisive significance for party unity. The unity, discipline and firmness of the leadership, particularly the Central Committee, have particular significance. Our historical experience tells us that Central Committee unity is reflected in party unity and in society's political cohesion as a whole.

Democratic centralism, the speaker observed, is the basic principle of the MSZMP's activity. Genuine unity is impossible without a correct understanding of this. However well the leadership may be prepared, it cannot succeed without the great strength which lies in the correct understanding and exercise of democracy. Democracy conditions centralism. Majority decisions adopted after debate based on party discipline must be followed by their strict fulfillment. In this we can never make compromises for anyone.

The history of our country during the last 25 years testifies that only a party in whose ranks ideological-political and organizational unity and unity of action are ensured is capable of performing the leading role and successfully guiding socialist building, K. Nemeth stated.

BREZHNEV, USTINOV GREET YUGOSLAVS ON ANNIVERSARY

Brezhnev Message

PM090925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 81 p 1

[Text of greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Sergej Kraigher and Lazar Mojsov, state and party leaders of Yugoslavia, on the anniversary the Yugoslav socialist revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency

Comrade Lazar Mojsov, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

On behalf of the CPSU, the Soviet people, and myself personally, I send cordial greetings to the Yugoslav communists, war veterans and all the working people of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of the glorious anniversary, the 40th anniversary of the uprising and the socialist revolution in your country. Soviet people think highly of the heroism of the peoples of fraternal Yugoslavia, who in response to the call from the Communist Party, led by Josip Broz Tito, rose in struggle for national and social liberation and made a considerable contribution to the victory over fascism.

At the time of mortal danger, the comradeship-in-arms and mutual assistance of our countries' peoples were graphically displayed. The national liberation struggle in Yugoslavia was not only of national, but also of great international significance and represented a significant support to the efforts of our country, which bore the main burden of World War II. As a faithful and reliable friend of the working people of Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union provided consistent moral, political-diplomatic, material and military assistance to their just cause. Soviet-Yugoslav friendship was tempered in the furnace of the stern and troubled days of war, and was strengthened by the blood jointly shed in battles against the common enemy.

The memory of fallen heroes, concern for a stable peace for the present and future generations, demand persistent and tireless actions directed toward averting the danger of war. This task is particularly important now, when imperialist and hegemonist forces are trying to force a new round of the arms race on the peoples and to turn back the development of the world situation from detente to harsh confrontation.

The CPSU and the Soviet people carefully cherish the tradition of Soviet-Yugoslav friendship, and sincerely wish the people of Yugoslavia successes in the building of socialism.

May the all-round cooperation of the USSR and SFRY grow stronger and develop further, also that of the CPSU and the LCY, for the sake of the prosperity of our peoples, for the sake of the triumph of the ideals of peace and social progress. [Signed] L. Brezhnev

Ustinov Cables Ljubicic

PM090829 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union P. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, to Army Gen N. Ljubicic, Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, on the anniversary of the Yugoslav socialist revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Army Gen N. Ljubicic, SFRY federal secretary for national defense

Esteemed Comrade Federal Secretary!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you and all servicemen of the Yugoslav People's Army and the veterans of the National Liberation War on the 40th anniversary of the start of the armed uprising against the fascist occupiers and the start of the socialist revolution. Following the communists' call, the people's of freedom-loving Yugoslavia rose up with weapon in hand to the struggle against the invaders, and with the Soviet Union's support and fraternal aid the won the victory.

On the glorious anniversary I express the confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, reinforced by the blood shed jointly on the fields of the battles against fascism, will strengthen and develop for the benefit of the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish the Yugoslav servicemen further successes in improving their combat skill in the interests of strengthening their socialist motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAV VISIT

PM091009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 3

[Unattributed report under general headline "Return Home"]

[Text] On 4 July Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, returned to Moscow from the SFRY where he had been on an official visit at the invitation of the SFRY Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

At Sheremetyevo Airport Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov was met by Marshal Avn A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, Flt Adms N.I. Smirnov and G.Y. Yegorov, and other Soviet generals, admirals and officers.

Among the welcoming party were M. Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, and Col Blagajic, military, air and naval attache to the SFRY Embassy in the USSR.

YUGOSLAV PARTY DELEGATION VISITS GEORGIA

WA090820 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report on Yugoslav party delegation visit to Georgia]

[Text] A delegation of party workers of the LCY headed by Marian Kalanj, member of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, is in Georgia in accordance with the plan of interparty cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY. It is composed of Vasa Milic, secretary of the Voivodina League of Communists Regional Committee Presidium, Ivanka Vrhovcak, executive secretary of the Slovenia League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, Zelko Loncar, secretary of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium Commission for International Cooperation, and Halid Pasanovic, counselor of the Yugoslav Embassy in Moscow. The guests were accompanied by G.S. Sarkisyants, executive of the CPSU Central Committee.

On 5 June the delegation was received by G.A. Andronikashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. In the course of the conversation he described to the Yugoslav comrades the far-reaching transformations which have occurred in Georgia in the single fraternal family of Soviet peoples. The successes of the republic's working people following the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisi Gorkom, which was historic for us, Comrade Andronikashvili said, are particularly significant. The progressive transformations in Georgia earned a high evaluation at the 26th party congress and in the speeches of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the jubilee festivities in Tbilisi.

In the course of the conversation particular attention was paid to the Georgian Communist Party's role in implementation of the social policy aimed at a rise in the working people's living standard.

Comrade Marian Kalanj gave cordial thanks on behalf of the members of the delegation, for the warm reception. Sh. Z. Berianidze, O. Sh. Kadzhaya, E.A. Sekhniashvili and L. Ya. Khaburzaniya, chiefs of Georgian CP Central Committee departments, participated in the conversation. The delegation of party workers of the LCY will spend a few days familiarizing itself with the life of Georgia.

BRIEFS

TADZHIK EXHIBITION--The Tadzhik SSR's industrial products are currently being displayed at the international fair in Poznan, Poland. The industrial products of the Tadzhik SSR are in great demand in both the Soviet Union and other parts of the world. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Jun 81 GF]

TOURISM EXHIBITION--A tourism exhibition opened in Tashkent on 1 July with the joint effort of the GDR Tourism Bureau and the Foreign Tourism Administration affiliated with the Uzbek Council of Ministers. The exhibition is aimed at promoting tourism between the two countries. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 2 Jul 81 GF]

BRANDT REPORTS TO SCHMIDT ON TALKS WITH BREZHNEV

LD071542 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Jul, TASS--Today the chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt informed the head of the West German Government Helmut Schmidt about the results of his visit to the Soviet Union and his meetings with the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev. A spokesman for the Government of the FRG said that the West German chancellor and the SDPG chairman were unanimous in the opinion that the meetings in Moscow were of great importance.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON MITTERRAND LE MONDE INTERVIEW

PM071005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] Paris, 2 Jul, TASS--French President F. Mitterrand has given an interview to the Paris newspaper LE MONDE in which he has dwelled on a number of problems of domestic and foreign policy. Touching on the U.S. State Department statement about the paticipation of communist ministers in the French Government, he described it as "pressure." France's policy, he said, is determined in France and it would be intolerable for a head of state to allow himself to be guided by considerations other than those which accord with the interests of France and the French people. Speaking of the Western media's coverage of the problem, the president noted: Too many commentators are incapable of seeing beyond their own noses. Approximately 4.5 million French people voted for communist candidates. Then they voted for me, for the Socialist Party candidates. To be honest, I do not understand why I should remove them, why I should offend millions of people by excluding them from French political life.

Answering a question about the U.S. intention to restrict the supply of military information to France in connection with the entry of communist ministers into the government, Mitterrand stated: One U.S. television company alleged that I had given assurances with regard to military security. One does not deny an empty rumor. The Council of Ministers bears collective responsibility. It is precisely there that the country's policy is decided. As for the rest, each minister performs his own special task and he must not go beyond it. The president of the republic plays an important role, particularly in the sphere of military relations and defense. This allocation of roles entails no offense to anyone. It reflects my legitimate desire to control directly and personally everything affecting the country's security. Touching on French-U.S. relations, Mitterrand termed intolerable the U.S. use of increased bank rates, which is having a pernicious effect on the West European countries' economic situation.

Speaking of other differences between France and the United States, Mitterrand noted: I voice grave reservations in particular, to say no more, with regard to U.S. policy in Central America. The peoples of this region want to end the oligarchy which exploits them by relying on bloody dictatorial regimes and which oppresses them. A tiny proportion of the population owns almost all the wealth. How can we fail to understand the people's indignation here? It is a case here not of communists' subversive work, but of a refusal to tolerate poverty and humiliation. The West should help these peoples and not force them to remain under the boot of dictatorships. Among the other problems giving rise to contradictions among the Western countries the president cited the relations between the industrially developed countries and the developing states and the functioning of the international currency system. Touching on internal political problems, Mitterrand recalled that the Socialist Party has an absolute majority in the National Assembly, he stressed that this makes it possible to pursue in the long term the policy on whose basis he was elected president of the republic. I want parliament to fulfill its functions more actively in drafting, discussing and adopting laws, the president indicated. He expressed himself against past practice which has led to the downgrading of parliament's role.

ARAB COMMUNIST WORKER PARTIES RAP U.S. POLICIES

LD080520 Moscow in Arabic to the Arabic World 1500 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Ladies and Gentlemen, the text of the statement which was adopted at the April-May 1981 meeting of the Arab workers' and Communist Parties of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Morocco, Syria, Sudan, Tunisia and other Arab countries has been published in Damascus. The statement reads:

The struggle between the forces of [word indistinct] and national liberation and democracy and peace on the one hand and the forces of imperialism, aggression and war on the other hand is being intensified in the international field. World imperialism, which is led by the U.S. is trying to destroy the gains of the struggle of the progressive and peace-loving forces for international detente and peaceful coexistence and for freedom and social progress of the people. The imperialists [word indistinct] interference in the internal affairs the national liberation movements by alleging that these movements represent international terrorism orchestrated by the Soviet Union. They are also trying to take over the resources of raw materials and the profits, and they are impeding the formation of a just world economic system.

Imperialism has gained a valuable ally in realizing its plans, namely the Chinese leadership.

The statement says: The Soviet Union strongly opposes this policy; the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress reaffirmed the Soviet Union's determination to continue the peoples' liberation struggle and to stand up to the policy of exporting counterrevolution, and also to firmly work against any interference in the affairs of the member states of the socialist community.

The statement adds: The workers' and communist parties in the Arab countries declare their full support for the peaceful Soviet proposals, and they call upon the vast Arab social circles to strongly support these proposals.

The Arab national liberation movement has achieved numerous successes: The progressive regime in Democratic Yemen was [word indistinct]: the positions of the Palestinian resistance movements were consolidated, the role of the workers' and communist parties and of the working class and trade unions and other progressive forces was intensified. The impact of the ideology of scientific socialism grew wider and Arab-Soviet friendship and cooperation were deepened. A shining manifestation of this is the signing of the Soviet-Syrian and the Soviet-South Yemen treaties.

The statement strongly condemned the Camp David separatist deal whose complete implementation has been foiled by the Arab peoples with the support of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the world. The pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front made a significant contribution to this. This front comprises Syria, Libya, Algeria, Democratic Yemen and the PLO. The Arab Peoples' Congress and the progressive forces in Egypt and Lebanon and the population of the Arab territory which is occupied by Israel also made a contribution to this. The stance of the Arab peoples was manifested in the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis Arab summit conferences. The Israeli Communist Party strongly denounced Camp David, and it also played a prominent role in supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people.

World imperialism, led by the United States, is trying to regain its lost positions in the Arab Countries. It is for this purpose that it is trying to liquidate the Palestinian revolution and the political, economic and social achievements of the Arab national liberation movements, and is also trying to deal a blow to Arab-Soviet friendship.

With the assistance of the regimes which are under U.S. influence, the imperialists are trying to set up in the Middle East a new military-political (?entity) which is linked to NATO and to Israel. They are also trying to turn the Arabian Gulf Region into a [word indistinct] for themselves.

They contributed to igniting the war between Iraq and Iran. They also embarked on a false campaign about the so-called Soviet threat which, it is alleged, is encompassing the region. These being the circumstances, the participants in the meeting of the Arab communist and workers' parties declared, Brezhnev's proposals regarding the convening of a fresh international conference on the Middle East and the Arabian Gulf and the Indian Ocean are fully consistent with the interests and aspirations of the peoples of this region.

The Arab communist and workers' parties condemned the war which is continuing between Iraq and Iran, as it is absolutely meaningless. They demanded a halt to this war and also demanded that disputed issues be resolved through negotiations.

The participants in the meeting of the Arab communist and workers' parties pointed out the achievements of the Arab national liberation movement [words indistinct] the role being played by some units of this movement in opposing the neocolonial projects of imperialism and reaction. They stressed the importance of cooperation between the Lebanese patriotic forces and the Palestinian resistance movement and anti-imperialists regime in [words indistinct] through U.S. and Israeli pressure and (?intimidation) [words indistinct].

The progressive and patriotic forces in Egypt, in the Arab Maghreb countries and in the Arabian Peninsula are making a significant contribution to the Arab national struggle. It is necessary for the successful struggle against the subversive actions of imperialism, reaction and Zionism that democratic freedoms be given to the people, to the working class and its parties and also to all the anti-imperialist parties and social groups. The sister parties in the Arab countries declare their solidarity with the Iraqi Communist Party and other Iraqi patriotic forces, and also with the (?Moroccan) and Egyptian Communist Parties, and also with the patriotic and progressive parties and forces in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula.

The statement by the Arab communist and workers' parties says: Class and political alliances among the patriotic and revolutionary forces play an important role. The representatives of the parties declared: We are seeking to form patriotic fronts in every country and throughout the entire Arab world, in accordance with a patriotic and democratic program [words indistinct] for the decisive struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for democracy, social progress and the consolidation of cooperation with the international revolutionary forces led by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. These fronts must be set up, coupled with the mutual respect of the independence of their political, organizational and ideological [word indistinct]. The statement presents the basic tasks and goals of the Arab countries, together with other patriotic forces, [words indistinct] and they work to foil the Camp David deal finally and liquidate the [word indistinct] the imperialist military presence.

In this respect, they deem it necessary to [word indistinct] the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, and to mobilize the popular masses and their organizations for the implementation of the resolutions of the Arab People's Congress.

The participants in the meeting expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples and their patriotic forces and their communist and workers' parties. They called for the consolidation of cooperation and for the establishment of the widest [word indistinct] alliance [word indistinct] patriots and progressives in every Arab country and throughout the whole Arab world. They pointed out the need to continue the struggle for democratic freedoms and for the realization of the masses' economic and social demands, and for ensuring the rights of the working class and peasants and all workers; also for putting an end to the persecution of the communists and other progressive persons and all the patriots who oppose imperialism.

Concluding, the statement says: The communist and workers' parties in the Arab countries (?have always been) in the front lines of the general popular struggle and will continue to occupy the position which is imposed on them by their national duty, they will struggle with honor for the cause of the people and the homeland.

BAKU: QABUS REACHES NEW 'COMPROMISE' WITH U.S.

GF071155 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] Sultan Qabus of Oman has reached a new compromise with the United States. This compromise provides the United States with the opportunity to use the facilities of the (?military) bases in Muscat as well as in [words indistinct]. The United States will also be able to use the naval facilities in Muscat and (?Qasabiyat Al-Burayk).

Qabus has also decided to permit the United States to reinforce its (?units) in his sultanate. In view of this, [words indistinct] work has begun on the northern sector of the canal between the [word indistinct] and the Strait of Hormuz. The U.S. ships will be able to use the canal in the event the Strait of Hormuz is blocked. Thus, the Qabus regime has proved (?it supports U.S. involvement) in the South Asian region.

Repeating the [words indistinct] of that region, the Qabus regime talks about the Soviet danger in the Persian Gulf--a danger that is nonexistent. [passage indistinct] however, they are well aware that guaranteeing the security of the Strait of Hormuz should be realized by the countries of the region without external interference.

PONOMAREV ATTACKS CAIRO'S 'PRO-IMPERIALIST' POLICY

LD071540 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 7 Jul 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jul, TASS--Speaking in an interview with the magazine AL-SIYASSAH AL-DUWALIYAH, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Egypt Butrus Ghali alleged that the As-Sadat regime continued to adhere to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, while its policy of rapprochement with the United States never went beyond certain limits. The allegations of the Egyptian minister are very far from reality. Their purpose is not only to justify Cairo's pro-imperialist policy but also to picture things in such a way as if a close alliance of Egypt with U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism did not contradict the main principles of the Nonaligned Movement. Such an interpretation of the Nonaligned Movement is nothing less than a gross distortion of the essence of the tasks and aims of that movement oriented towards the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and militarism.

The whole wide world knows that the As-Sadat regime agreed to an open collusion with the United States and Israel to the detriment of the interests of the Arab peoples. And this is not a simple collusion. The matter on hand is a political alliance of Cairo with Washington and Tel Aviv, the coordination of political and military actions in the Middle East against Arab and other countries. True, Egyptian Air Force planes thus far have not taken part in the raids on Lebanese villages or Palestinian refugee camps. True, the Israeli pilots dropped U.S.-manufactured bombs, not Egyptian ones, on Iraq's nuclear research centre. But all this does not mean that Cairo stays away from such outrages. In actual fact, Cairo is a direct accomplice in those crimes, since the barbarous actions of Israel and the United States that backs it are a direct result of the separate Camp David accords under which As-Sadat put his signature as well.

Butrus Ghali maintains that Cairo allegedly has not concluded a military alliance with the United States, and has not made military bases available to it. But is that really so? Only recently a final agreement on the establishment of the so-called multinational forces for the Sinai was concluded in Cairo. The backbone of the force will be the U.S. troops stationed on the Egyptian territory. What is more, President as-Sadat has boasted on several occasions that he had personally offered the Reagan administration the use of Egyptian bases for the Rapid Deployment Force--the U.S. interventionist corps in the Middle East. And Washington is only too willingly making use of As-Sadat's proposal.

To screen their concessions to Washington, the Egyptian leaders describe the granting of military bases as the granting of "military privileges" to the U.S. Armed Forces on the Egyptian territory. But this is a mere trick. What's in a name, after all? In much the same manner the collusion of the As-Sadat regime with the United States and Israel, no matter how much the parties to it try to whitewash it, is nothing else than an open alliance of Cairo with imperialism and Zionism directed in the first place against the Arab countries, and the interests of the peoples of that region.

SOKOLOV RETURN FROM VISITS TO PDRY, ETHIOPIA

PM090846 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 3

[TASS report under the general headline: "Return Home"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 4 Jul--The USSR Defense Ministry delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union, S. L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, left for home today. During their 6 day visit the delegation members had talks with representatives of the Ethiopian Ministry of National Defense, and S.L. Sokolov was received by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission To Organize the Party of Working People of Ethiopia.

On 4 July Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, who had paid official visits to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and socialist Ethiopia in accordance with an understanding returned to Moscow.

At the airport Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov was greeted by Army General V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of the ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Aviation Marshal G.P. Skorikov, chief of the Air Force General Staff; Col Gen P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District and other Soviet generals and officers.

BREZHNEV, AFRICAN LEADERS EXCHANGE CABLES

Ahidjo, Brezhnev Messages

PM071528 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--L.I. Brezhnev has sent Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon, a telegram on the occasion of the country's national holiday conveying on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and himself cordial congratulations to the president and the Cameroonian people and good wishes for successes in national building. In a reply telegram the president of Cameroon has expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations and for his party has conveyed best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev and wishes for prosperity to the Soviet people. The telegrams express the confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United Republic of Cameroon will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

Congratulations to Gouled

PM080955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to President of Djibouti Hassan Gouled Aptidon in which he conveyed sincere congratulations on his reelection to the country's presidency and wishes of success in his activity, and also wishes of prosperity and progress to the friendly people of Djibouti. In an answering telegram Hassan Gouled Aptidon expressed cordial gratitude for the congratulations and, for his part, conveyed best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev and wishes of prosperity to the Soviet people.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

PM081113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N.A. Tikhonov have sent Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, a telegram which states:

On the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the People's Republic of Mozambique we send you, Comrade Machel, the entire friendly Mozambique people, the FRELIMO Party and the republic's government most warm and sincere congratulations. The years of Mozambique's independent development have been marked by the country's confident advance along the path of liquidating the colonial legacy and implementing progressive transformations in the interests of the entire Mozambique people. It is with tremendous attention and sympathy that Soviet people follow the consistent implementation of the policy outlined by the FRELIMO Party of creating the foundations of a socialist society in the country and strengthening national independence and sovereignty. The active anti-imperialist thrust of the foreign policy and your country's resolute support for national liberation movements place Mozambique alongside the progressive forces struggling for the liquidation of all forms of oppression and for peace and social progress.

We express confidence that the friendly relations existing between our countries and between the CPSU and FRELIMO will continue to strengthen and develop in accordance with the friendship and cooperation treaty for the good of the Soviet and Mozambique peoples, in the interests of peace, security and social progress. We wish you, Comrade Machel, the FRELIMO Party and the government and people of Mozambique great new successes in the struggle to implement the tasks of developing the national economy and culture and building socialism.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION DISCUSSES DRAFT LAWS

LD081040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session has concluded debate on the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies of the republic ensuing from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The session unanimously adopted an appropriate decision. The deputies then considered the next item on the agenda. A report on draft laws aimed at the further improvement of the work of courts in the Russian Federation was delivered by Deputy Malov, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The draft laws submitted for consideration by deputies have been drawn up in full accordance with the USSR Constitution and the RFSFR Constitution.

The draft law on the judicial system of the RSFSR retains the existing judicial system and its democratic principle, and further develops the provisions which mark the aims and tasks of the judiciary in the period of enhanced socialism and wide construction of communism. The draft law encompasses and further develops such democratic bases as the conduct of justice by courts, the formation of courts on the basis of elections, the consideration of cases in all courts with the participation of people's assessors, the equality of people's assessors and judges in the conduct of justice, and the independence of judges and their subordination to laws. It establishes that citizens have a right to legal protection against encroachments on honor and dignity, life and health, and on personal freedom and property. These democratic principles which mark our judicial system create the necessary guarantees for the conduct of socialist justice.

The draft law on elections to rayon and town people's courts of the RSFSR enshrines the procedure of election of people's judges and people's assessors on a genuinely democratic basis. People's judges are elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for a period of 5 years. People's assessors are elected at citizens' meetings according to their place of work or residence in open ballot for a period of 2 and 1/2 years.

The draft law establishes that any citizen of the RSFSR can be elected people's judge or people's assessor provided that person has reached the age of 25 years by the day of the elections.

The draft law on the procedure for replacing people's judges and people's assessors of rayon and town people's courts of the RSFSR enshrines one of the fundamental provisions of socialist democratism: the accountability of people's judges and people's assessors to voters who can recall them prematurely if they do not justify the trust of the voters.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet session continues its work.

Session Ends

LD081115 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jul, TASS--The session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation has closed here after two days of work in the Kremlin. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Mikhail Solomentsev delivered a report on the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies.

Speaking during the debates, the deputies stressed that the problems of increasing Russia's economic potential and improving further the conditions of work, everyday life and recreation of people are in the centre of attention of the local soviets. The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution on the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies.

The session adopted laws on courts, on elections to the district (city) people's courts and on the order of recalling people's judges and people's assessors. These laws are another step in the development of socialist democracy. They will help improve further the operation of courts in the Russian Federation and increase their role and responsibility. The session pointed out that Soviet people were greatly impressed by the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world adopted on Leonid Brezhnev's proposal. The consistency of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state for deepening detente and preserving peace had been convincingly demonstrated once again.

CIVIL SERVANTS HOLD MEETING ON WORK ORGANIZATION

PM061538 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--A conference of leading workers of the apparatus of union republic Councils of Ministers and the USSR Council of Ministers on the question of further improving work organization and stepping up control of the fulfillment of party and government resolutions and on improving the preparation of documents and also on raising the standard of work with working people's letters in the light of the tasks stemming from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the congress report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was held in the Kremlin on 19 June.

A report on this question was delivered by M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Participating in the conference's work were I.I. Bodyul, K.F. Katushev, L.A. Kostandov, V.N. Makeyev and Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; G.S. Pavlov, administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; N.A. Petrovichev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; B.I. Gostev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department; B.P. Yakovlev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department; and A.I. Lukyanov, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretariat.

The conference was addressed by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who dwelt in his speech on the Soviet apparatus' tasks in carrying out the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the provisions and conclusions put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," which were ratified by the congress.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR IN TASHKENT

LD071333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpts] In the Uzbek capital today, a republican seminar-conference opened on matters of perfecting ideological work in view of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev.

Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee addressed a speech to those gathered. A report was given by Tyazhelnikov, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEAKS ON CADRE POLICY, TRAINING

PM071125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 81 pp 2-3

[Article by V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Party Life: Style and Methods of Leadership": "Exactingness and Responsibility"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress has given communists and all Soviet people a powerful charge of creative energy. Its inspiring ideas are becoming a material force, a powerful accelerator of our forward movement. The Soviet peoples' shock labor in implementing the historic congress decisions is graphic and convincing evidence of the unanimous approval and warm support for the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the multifaceted activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine perceived with a sense of great responsibility the advice and instructions which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave in Kiev on 9 May this year in conversation with the republic's leaders. Persistent work has been developed everywhere to implement them, to improve all aspects of the activities of party organizations and state and economic organs and to ensure the further economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR in the current 5-year plan.

Party committees' painstaking, purposeful work with cadres has always been and still is a very important condition of the successful realization of the plans outlined by the party. Historical experience convincingly attests that the selection, placing and training of cadres is a powerful lever and an effective means enabling the party to exercise its leading role in society. V.I. Lenin repeatedly emphasized that "policy is implemented through people" and that, once the correct political line has been formulated and the immediate tasks outlined, the success of the matter is decided by organizational work, decided by people, cadres.

The 26th CPSU Congress, as is known, noted the Ukrainian CP's experience in selecting and training cadres and enhancing leaders' responsibility for specific work sectors. Our republic, like others, now possesses a strong cadre potential, which has been created over many years. There are almost 5.4 million specialists in the Ukraine, of whom approximately 2.3 million have had higher education. Over the past 10 years the total number of specialists has increased more than 60 percent. One specialist in every three is a party member or candidate member.

A good basis has thus been created for the consistent strengthening of all sectors of economic, cultural, state, public and party work with well-trained, politically mature, competent workers who know life well and are equal to modern requirements. If we speak of cadres of party and soviet organs and their qualitative composition, all obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries and oblispolkom, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen now have higher education, and three-fourths of them are specialists in industry or agriculture. Some 10 years ago this indicator stood at 55 percent.

Practically all leaders of enterprises and associations in leading sectors of industry and construction, sovkhoz directors and almost four-fifths of kolkhoz chairmen have higher specialized education.

It is also an important fact that the necessary combination of experienced and young cadres and their stability and continuity are ensured in the majority of sectors. Almost two-thirds of obkom secretaries and section chiefs and the majority of gorkom and raykom secretaries and of rayispolkom, gorispolkom and oblispolkom chairmen have worked for more than 3 years in the posts that they hold. Many promising young workers have been promoted to leading work in party, Soviet, economic and other organs in recent years.

In the course of formulating and implementing economic and cultural building plans talented commanders of production have emerged in all sectors, and special--you might say "heat-resistant"--features of their character have been forged in the crucible of great deeds.

What, for example, distinguishes the heroes of socialist labor who were awarded this lofty title for achievements in the 10th 5-Year Plan--V.V. Biblik, director of Kharkov tractor plant; P.A. Vlasov, director of Dneprodzerzhinsk byproduct coke plant; A.N. Poradu, director of Zaporozhye abrasives combine; G.A. Apaykov, sector chief of the Kosmonavty mine administration in the Rovenkiantratsit production association; V.I. Pilipenko, chairman of the Zhovten Kolkhoz in Donetskaya Oblast's Marinskiy Rayon, and tens, hundreds of other economic leaders? It is, above all, high political maturity, competence, a keen flair for the new, a capacity for foresight and the ability to rally a collective and to create a businesslike creative atmosphere in it. These leaders firmly implement the party line, are constantly seeking, boldly take a judicious risk and skillfully rely on party and public organizations. Such leaders grow as their job grows.

Undoubtedly what they have achieved in their formation is not just to their credit. It is greatly to the credit of the party organizations and labor collectives in which they were trained and matured. It was precisely the party organizations that noticed their talents in time and developed their best human qualities and organizational abilities.

Experience has shown that cadre questions are resolved successfully where party committees show constant concern to create an effective reserve and study in depth the opinion of primary party organizations and labor collectives on candidates for promotion. At Kiev's Leninskaya Kuznitsa plant, for example, 446 people were promoted during the last 5-year plan to posts as leaders of shops, departments and sections and as engineers and technicians. And 429 of them had previously been workers, and the majority graduated from VUZes and technical colleges without giving up their job. I.P. Kharchenko, the plant's present director, also began his career at this enterprise as a fitter. Many similar examples of thoughtful, businesslike work with cadres could be cited.

Of great importance to the correct training and molding of cadres is the atmosphere established in the republic party organization, as throughout the party, of a respectful attitude and high exactingness, principled demandingness toward workers, support for creative initiative, the careful study of people's political, business and moral qualities and the ensuring of wide publicity and collectivism in resolving cadre questions.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee seeks to ensure that work with cadres is conducted systematically everywhere and that long-term plans are drawn up and implemented in every party committee, ministry and department, providing for a range of measures to train specialists, strengthen appropriate leadership sections and increase workers' ideological and theoretical standards and business qualifications. We take into account here the fact that the resolution of the qualitatively new task at the modern stage of communist building also demands a new approach, new forms and methods of work and sometimes even new people to carry them out.

Certain workers use the old approach to resolving tasks of socioeconomic development. Instead of implementing specific measures to increase production efficiency and to utilize existing reserves at an enterprise or in a sector, they seek to secure additional capital investments, material and technical means and manpower.

Those who, as the saying goes, have used up their stock, who live on old baggage and bring nothing new to their work have to be relieved of their posts and transferred to less responsibile sectors. Thus, the leadership of a number of republic manistries and departments as well as the Odesskaya, Zhitomirskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast and certain city and rayon party organizations and individual soviet ispolkoms has been strengthened in recent years.

And, of course, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee takes very strict measures against those leaders who are unable or do not wish to evaluate the state of affairs critically, who are resigned to shortcomings or who try to conceal their poor work with references to various objective difficulties.

A leader's position, whatever post he holds, obliges him to approach his actions and deeds with a high degree of exactingness and responsibility, to display modesty, to be accessible, sensitive and attentive to people and to set an example of strict observance of the party rules, our laws and our morality always and in everything. "Rights--great rights--are given to leaders so that they can utilize them in full," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. "But in this every leader must also constantly remember his high responsibility--responsibility to the people whom he is entrusted with leading, to the party and the people."

The fostering of a sense of high responsibility for work assigned usually begins long before someone is promoted to a leading post. Indeed, you sometimes hear it said that a measure of responsibility comes with the post. The higher the post, it is said, the higher the responsibility. In principle this is so. And yet it sometimes happens that a high post and great rights turn the head of an insufficiently staunch person, who loses control of himself, starts to consider himself infallible and tries to justify all his actions or deeds. To correct such a worker in time and, if necessary, rebuff and call him to order means both saving him and helping the cause. Therefore it is very important that incorrect actions receive a timely, principled party evaluation--regardless of the post held by the worker.

Recently, for example, serious violations were revealed in work with cadres in the Ukrainian cooperative union system. Taking advantage of poor exactingness and the lack of proper control, certain workers in that system committed abuses and appropriated cooperative funds. Unfortunately, the Ukrainian cooperative union board failed to react keenly and opportunely to these facts. Naturally, the guilty people have been severely punished and even expelled from the party, and criminal proceedings have been instituted against those who broke laws.

To foster persistently in leading cadres the ability to evaluate objectively and, more importantly, self-critically the results of their work, to instill in them businesslike efficiency and a political approach to resolving any task is an indispensable requirement in the party committee's work with cadres. And it is to this that the Ukrainian CP Central Committee constantly draws attention at plenums, aktiv meetings and regular conferences of obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen and leaders of republic ministries and departments.

Meetings with communists who are leading workers in republic and oblast trade union and Komsomol organs were held recently at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. There was a principled, exacting discussion and a useful exchange of opinions on how to improve the work of these organs and enhance their responsibility for the state of affairs in labor collectives.

The practice established in Dnepropetrovskaya, Donetskaya, Lvovskaya, Kharkovskaya and other oblasts of holding discussions in obkoms with gorkom and raykom secretaries and gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen has made a good name for itself in work on studying and educating party and soviet cadres. Similar conversations are conducted in gorkoms and raykoms with secretaries of primary party organizations.

A high sense of responsibility for work assigned and a healthy Bolshevik dissatisfaction with results achieved urge leaders to act with initiative and creativity and to find and bring into operation more and more new reserves. In Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, Krymskaya Oblast, for example, over the course of many years a high level of livestock production has been ensured. It would seem difficult now for V.I. Ilin, former raykom first secretary recently promoted to obkom secretary, and his replacement in the former post L.P. Belyy, for L.V. Kolesnikm, chairman of the rayispolkom, and for kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors to seek reserves for further growth.

But even in the last 5-year plan meat production in the rayon increased 150 percent, milk, egg and wool production also considerably increased and the targets for their sale to the state were overfulfilled. This was achieved mainly thanks to initiative and purposeful work in raising quality indicators and developing and consolidating the fodder base.

Fostering in cadres the feeling of personal responsibility for their assigned work is directly connected with constant and effective monitoring and checking of execution and with an intensification of exactingness. Of course, high exactingness is incompatible with petty tutelage and arbitrary substitution of economic leaders. Substitution can bring instant success, but this is inevitably followed by a reduction in the sense of responsibility and loss of initiative among those replaced.

It is possible to achieve a responsible attitude to things and discipline in work when it is clearly defined who is specifically responsible for what. This is important at all levels--from the primary party organization to the central committee. For instance, we have now elaborated six republic-wide comprehensive scientific-technical and socioeconomic programs. They are aimed at resolving the most important problems in the spheres of the power industry, the coal and metallurgical industries and agriculture. The Ukraining CP Central Committee has recognized the need for management of their implementation along the appropriate lines to be entrusted to deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

In monitoring and organizing the fulfillment of decisions and strengthening cadre discipline and responsibility, an important role belongs to secretaries both of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and of obkoms and to sections of party committees. Party workers are required to have a profound knowledge of the state of affairs at local level--the real situation--and to influence it effectively. It is known that contact with people enriches the party worker, strengthens his ties with life and helps him, as they say, to learn people's thoughts, interests and needs at first hand.

Of course, while monitoring and checking execution the emphasis is placed both on generalizing and disseminating advanced experience and on revealing shortcomings. The main thing is to help the leader to see his blunder in time, rectify the error and amend his action.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee proceeds from the belief that the worker's ability objectively to analyse his activity, honestly and openly to admit his shortcomings and rapidly to eliminate them is an important indicator of his principledness and political maturity. This is why strict measures--including even removal from posts held and expulsion from the party--are taken against those who do not react to just rebukes and press articles, who disdain public opinion and allow the suppression of criticism. Such instances, albeit isolated, are nevertheless still met.

Practice shows that violations are possible where exactingness toward leaders on the part of party committees and primary party organizations is minimized and party control is weakened. How does this sometimes happen? A good specialist-organizer is promoted to leadership work. Everything goes well. But time goes by and at some state or other the young leader begins to overestimate his potential, shuts himself off from people and stops listening to the opinion of the party organization. Here the communists should point out the shortcomings to the man and thereby save him from further blunders. But sometimes this does not happen and the leader gradually loses his authority. And when the party organization intervenes it is already too late.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee and party committees have outlined and are implementing additional measures to heighten the alertness of primary party organizations and intensify their influence on the labor collectives. We believe that no fundamental question, especially if it is a question of cadre selection and placement, can or should be decided without the participation and consideration of the opinion of the primary party organizations as the political kernel of the labor collective.

A very important task of the party committees in work with cadres is persistently to try to ensure that they master the Leninist style of work. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, "It is a question of elaborating a work style in which industriousness and discipline are organically combined with bold initiative and enterprise. A practical and efficient approach with the striving toward great ideals. A critical attitude to shortcomings with a firm confidence in the historical advantages of the path chosen by us." It is precisely from such positions that the republic's party committees approach the appraisal of leaders' work, remembering constantly that it is impossible to solve qualitatively new tasks by outmoded methods.

Of course, it is possible to help improve the work style only of somebody who, first, does not lack the ability to do the job and, second, has the necessary factors at his disposal, who knows how to organize and rally people and how to carry them with him. Sometimes it is necessary to replace leaders who have not compromised themselves in any way but who, despite their diligence, discipline and sense of responsibility, do not succeed because they quite simply do not "click."

There is no doubt that the fact that such workers end up in responsible posts is the fault both of party committees and the leaders of the relevant ministries and departments who fail to make a profound and comprehensive study of their professional qualities, organizational abilities and skill in--to use V.I. Lenin's words--organizing without fuss (and despite fuss and bother) strong and friendly joint work among the largest number of people.

The effectiveness of all our cadres' work depends to a large extent on how matters are organized for improving their skill and ideological and political tempering. In our republic, as indeed everywhere, constant attention is being paid to resolving this important task. A broad network of theoretical seminars and aktiv schools, in which about 80,000 people are trained, operates in the obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms. Effective use is being made of the universities of Marxism-Leninism, republican schools of advanced experience, and theoretical, scientific and practical conferences. Every year a large detachment of leading party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol workers trains at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Further Training Institute, the USSR Academy of the National Economy National Economic Management Institute, and other union educational establishments. Almost 1,400 party and soviet workers retrain annually at courses at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Higher Party School and over 20,000 do so at permanent oblast courses and seminars.

The republic National Economic Management Institute occupies an important place in the further training of cadres in the higher economic echelon. The task of improving the skill of economic leaders, specialists, and scientific teaching cadres in the republic is entrusted to dozens of different institutions and hundreds of special courses and schools in ministries and departments, VUZes and tekhnikums, training course combines and schools in secondary agricultural educational establishments. A training methods administration has been created under the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in order to coordinate this work.

At the same time we must not fail to mention the shortcomings in the further training of cadres. Primarily these consist in the simplified "school" approach to organizing the educational process, alienation from real life and the study of forms and methods of work which are already outmoded and virtually outdated, which are all allowed to happen in some places. The training given on courses for improving skills must not reinforce the old but genuinely enrich the leader with new, highly modern methods and ways of work.

There is no doubt either about another fact: Every leader must constantly remember that systematic work on himself, the mastering of new methods of leadership, the study of and introduction of advanced experience and of the achievements of science and technology is not a matter of choice but a very important obligation.

The passage of time is swift. From the very first days of the new 5-year period, working people of our republic, as indeed all Soviet people, have launched work in an organized fashion to fulfill its plans and tasks. The results of the first 5 months show that on the whole quite a good start has been made R648.5 billions' worth of industrial production was produced above the plan. In a short space of time the spring fieldwork has been done, the crops are being tended in an organized way and preparation for the harvest is being completed. The republic's party organizations are doing their utmost to develop and direct the political and labor enthusiasm of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia to successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for 1981 and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

The consistent improvement of all organizational and political work, the persistent improvement of the style and methods of activity, the further improvement of the standard of work with cadres and of their sense of responsibility for work entrusted to them will doubtless help to resolve more rapidly and to a higher quality the tasks set by the 26th congress of our Leninist party.

LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CONCLUDES

WA081234 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 20 Jun 81 p1

[Bulletin on 19 June 1981 Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Session]

[Text] The Third Session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation continued on 19 June 1981. The morning meeting of the Third Session of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet began at 1000 under the chairmanship of Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet embarked on discussion of the second item on the session's agenda--the bills on the "Protection of the Atmosphere" and the "Protection and Use of Fauna".

The report was delivered by Deputy Yu. Bernatavichyus, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers. The supporting speech on this question was delivered by Deputy Yu. Bazis, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Nature Conservation Commission. Debate on the bills on the "Protection of the Atmosphere" and the "Protection and Use of Fauna" then began. The following spoke in the debate: V. -P. Lukoshavichyus, deputy from the Kretingskiy Electoral Okrug and minister of forestry and timber industry, E. Prikhodskis, deputy from the Zhemyayskiy Electoral Okrug and first secretary of the Ionavskiy Raykom, and A. -S. Mikelenas, deputy from the Pabirzhskiy Electoral Okrug and chairman of Bizhayskiy Rayon's 'Pabirzhe' Kolkhoz.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously passed the laws on the "Protection of the Atmosphere" and the "Protection and Use of Fauna" and also the decrees on these laws' coming into effect. The Supreme Soviet then embarked on discussion of the third item on the session's agenda--ratification of Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. The Supreme Soviet heard the report of Deputy S. Nauyalis, secretary of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously passed the laws and decrees ratifying the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees promulgated in the period between the second and third sessions of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation.

The Supreme Soviet relieved V. Astraukas, deputy from the Shakyayskiy Electoral Okrug and secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, of his duties as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission and Yu. Bernatavichyus, deputy from the Mayshyagalskiy Electoral Okrug and deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, his office of member of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Agriculture Commission.

The Supreme Soviet elected V. Kardamavichyus, deputy from the Energeticheskiy Electoral Okrug and chief of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission.

The Supreme Soviet elected P. Kuris, deputy from the Ukmergskiy Electoral Okrug, member of the Supreme Soviet Plan and Budget Commission, V. Vazalinskas, deputy from the Noreykishksiy Electoral Okrug, member of the Supreme Soviet Agriculture Commission, and V.A. Kleyzu, deputy from the Druskininkskiy Electoral Okrug, member of the Supreme Soviet Commission for Women's Work and Social Life and Mother and Child Care.

The Supreme Soviet heard the report of Deputy G. Semenenko, minister of local industry, on an inquiry from a group of delegates and adopted the corresponding decree. Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, reported that that completed all the items of the session's agenda and declared the Third Session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation closed.

ESTONIAN SCHOOL GRADUATES RECEIVE EMPLOYMENT

LD090730 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Tallinn, 9 Jul, TASS--This year's graduation from Estonia's educational establishments was an all-time high. Yesterday's students and school children account for over 4 percent of the working population of that Soviet Baltic republic. However, there were no difficulties in finding jobs for them. Full employment is ensured by the stable fast rate of development of the economy and its socialist planning, which includes the planned creation of jobs. In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), for instance, priority is to be given to the expansion of the shale-chemical and electronic industries. An extension in the training of specialists for these branches has therefore been planned.

Unlike the bourgeois constitution (prior to 1940), the Constitution of Soviet Estonia guarantees the right to employment. And this right is fully implemented in practice, though the training of specialists grows from year to year.

In the four decades of Soviet Government in Estonia, the training of specialists increased 16 fold in specialised secondary schools and six times in higher educational establishments. All kind of studies from the university to factory re-qualification courses are free.

30,000 graduates this year in Estonia have already begun working or have been told where to work in conformity with their wishes and abilities. In bourgeois Estonia most of them had to join the army of unemployed.

UZBEK MINISTER OF HEALTH REPLACED, TRANSFERRED

PM061508 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 19 June front-pages an Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated Tashkent, 18 June which announces the "appointment of Comrade Abdullah Matkarimovich Khudaybergenov as Uzbek minister of health."

The same edition carries on page 4 an unattributed "chronicle" which notes that "the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Subkhankul Aripov of his duties as Uzbek minister of health in connection with his transfer to other work."

BRIEFS

KULIKOV RECEIVES HERO TITLE--We have today received the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on conferment of the title of Hero of the Soviet Union upon Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Georgiyevich Kulikov. The award is to mark his contribution to construction of the armed forces in the Soviet Union, his skillful leadership of troops, his personal courage and valor as shown in the struggle with the German fascist occupiers in the years of the Great Patriotic War and his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Jul 81 LD]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES LIGHT INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

LD030911 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] A conference-seminar ended today at the CPSU Central Committee of heads of department of light and food industry of the central committee's of communist parties of union republics, kraykoms and obkoms. Those taking part discussed questions of party leadership of the light and food industries in the light of the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed in the summary report to the 26th party congress. A speech was made at the conference by Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary.

MINISTRY CITED ON OIL PRODUCTION STATISTICS

LD042158 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] In the first 6 months of this year, the Soviet Union has produced over 300 million tons of oil; that is more than ever before in the same period. The figures were released by the Oil Ministry. The production growth was attained mainly through the development of new oil fields in Western Siberia. Since the beginning of the year, the Soviet Union supplied other countries in the socialist economic community with tens of millions of tons of oil. By the end of the year deliveries will amount to about 80 million tons.

GRISHIN, MOSCOW AKTIV DISCUSS CONSUMER GOODS

PM060914 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 30 June carries on pages 1 and 2 a 4,500-word unattributed report entitled "More Consumer Goods" on a 29 June meeting of Moscow's party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktiv which discussed the "tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On the Initiative of the Collectives of the Leading Enterprises and Associations of Moscow and Sverdlovskaya Oblast on Increasing the Production of Consumer Goods.'" The report notes that the meeting was addressed by "Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin and contains a 1,600-word account of his speech, in which he outlines the work done in finding "reserves and potential for raising production efficiency and work quality." He details the Moscow party organization's program for increasing consumer goods production and stresses the "mass political and organizational work" required to fulfill the above-mentioned CPSU Central Committee resolution.

BRIEFS

BUZACHI PENINSULA OIL PRODUCTION--The last tons of oil on the 6-month plan have been extracted today by oil workers in the Buzachi Peninsula. Daily now one and a half times more oil is being dispatched for processing than a year ago. Drilling of new operational wells is underway, which will allow the oil flow from the peninsula's deposits to be doubled by the end of the first year of the 5-year plan. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 26 Jun 81 LD]

UZBEK POWERPLANT--The 10th turbine section of the (Sardarya) powerplant in the Uzbek SSR has been completed. Leonid Brezhnev has sent a congratulatory message to the engineers who built the powerplant. The completion of the 10th and final section of the powerplant will boost its output to 3 billion kw. Since the completion of the first section, the powerplant has generated 63 billion kw of electricity. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 Jun 81 GF]

CSA DATA ON HAY HARVEST, GRAIN YIELDS REPORTED

LD081517 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are continuing to increase the pace of fodder procurement. According to data issued by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 6 July grasses have been cut on an area of 35.2 million hectares, that is, 5.5 million hectares more than in the corresponding period of last year. Machine operators in Lithuania, the Ukraine, Moldavia and Uzbekistan are completing the first cutting of grass. As far as the volume of work in haymaking is concerned. An exceptional amount has been done in the RSFSR. Mass procurement of fodder has been launched by farms in Kazakhstan, but in Armenia and Georgia the pace of work is not high enough. The machine operators of Estonia are lagging behind their neighbors.

Last week was totally devoted to the mass procurement of hay. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes made maximum use of the weather for this. As a result, almost 8 million tons of hay was harvested in that week. In all, 22 million tons of hay have been harvested since the start of the season. The plan has already been fulfilled by one third, and considerably more has been done this year than during the corresponding period of 1980. Especially large amounts of hay have been cut in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine and Belorussia. But farms in Estonia, Armenia, Georgia and Latvia are making insufficient use of the favorable opportunities to increase the output of hay.

Plans for the procurement of haylage have been considerably overfulfilled by sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Lithuania. Kazakhstan and Kirgizia are close to fulfilling plans for haylage. In their attempt to improve the quality of fodder, the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are stepping up the production of vitaminous grass meal which enables them to economize on grain when preparing combined fodder. Over the past week, over 600,000 tons of vitaminous grass meal were procured, most of it in the RSFSR.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture considers it vital that the first cutting of grass should be carried out immediately so that the second harvest has a chance to develop sufficiently. Experience has shown in the Ukraine and Moldavia that the fodder yield is considerably increased when haymaking is organized in this way. In these republics, considerably more hay is obtained from the second cutting.

This year most of the country is getting favorable conditions for the procurement of high-quality corn silage, and this is why specialists advise that better care should be taken of crops, and that corn should be harvested at the optimum time, that is, when the cob reaches milky ripeness. Secondary sowing will be an important reserve in supplementing fodder stocks. This year, secondary sowing has already been carried out on almost 1 million hectares, that is, one fifth of the total area planned. In the Ukraine and Uzbekistan, particular attention is being paid to secondary sowing but farms in Moldavia and Kirgizia are not hurrying overmuch with this important work. Harvesting of grain crops has spread to enormous areas of our country. In many areas bread grain is stunted this year, with a large amount of straw. This is why machine operators are striving to collect all crop residues for delivery to farms as animal feed. In preparing for the winter season, livestock breeders are putting in order the feed preparation plants which enable them to use all fodder more effectively.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 8 JUL

LD090054 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8 July. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Farmers in Kustanayskaya Oblast have cut more than 600,000 tons of hay to date. (0630 GMT)

Yields of wheat and barley are averaging 30 quintals per hectare in Uzbekistan. (0700 GMT)

Farmers in Rostovskaya Oblast have completed grain cutting over half of the total planted area of 3 million hectares. (0900 GMT)

In Tatarskaya ASSR, 100,000 tons of fodder have been harvested, more than double last year's figure. (1300 GMT)

PAVLOV VIEWS PROGRESS OF FODDER PROCUREMENT

PM081335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov Agricultural Review: "In the Summer Fields"]

[Excerpts] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, the first cut had been carried out over a total of 26 million hectares of sown and natural grasses by Monday 29 June. Some 14.6 million tons of hay have been procured, along with 24.9 million tons of cured hay and 1.8 million tons of grass meal and other dehydrated green fodder. Some 9.1 million tons of silage have been laid in.

Local soviets and economic organs in most parts of the country are now devoting paramount attention to fodder procurement. Haymaking is essentially the first harvest of the first year of the new 5-year plan. It is a measure of readiness for the grain harvest and for the solution of the many tasks facing rural workers in the course of formulating and implementing the food program.

The initiators of the movement to increase production and sales to the state of livestock produce--the farmers of Cherkasskaya Oblast--are continuing to implement their plans consistently. An important detail is the fact that a persistent effort is being made here to reduce the proportion of grain in the diet of cattle while maintaining a high density of livestock and a substantial grain crops yield and expanding the forage grain area. They are going for fodder root crops, hay and silage. Local specialists have estimated that, to satisfy the herd's requirements, 0.1 hectare of fodder beet per cow is sufficient provided that the average yield is not less than 500 quintals. And this kind of yield is no record. It is a perfectly realistic figure for the area.

The oblast is doing a lot to improve fodder storage conditions. In the last 5-year plan lined trenches were constructed to hold 1.8 million tons of silage, cured hay and chopped grass. In order to fulfill the high pledges facilities for a further 1.1 million tons will have to be constructed in the current 5-year plan. Intensive work is under way, but Cherkasskaya Oblast needs the help of the relevant ministries and departments since the fodder industry's rural construction sites are short of cement, metal structures and equipment for fodder shops and fodder yards.

Once again working people from cities in Moskovskaya Oblast had a successful haymaking subbotnik and voskresnik. But they do not confine their fodder procurement work to Saturdays and Sundays. For example, 16 permanent specialized detachments have been set up in Zaraysk. They include 400 textile, metal and motor vehicle repair workers and gorispolkom workers. They have gone to their adopted kolkhozes and sovkhozes for a whole week. During this period they plan to procure 1,500 tons of hay.

But in some places people spend the 2 days conscientiously piling up the grass. But then the cut grass is left to lie for a week, 2 weeks: It is not hay, but a fake figure in the record. Obviously, on the one hand, actual subbotnik and voskresnik work must also be better planned, but, on the other hand, the farms on whose land people from the city have been working simply must not disregard what they have done. In short, every attention must be given to fodder procurements.

CARRIER MISSILE LAUNCHINGS IN PACIFIC 11-21 JUL

LD081738 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 8 Jul 81

["TASS Announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jul, TASS--In the period between July 11 and 21, 1981, the Soviet Union will effect launchings of carrier missiles into the areas of the Pacific limited by the circumference with a radius of 50 nautical miles, its centre having the coordinates 44 degrees 49 minutes N.L. and 168 degrees 12 minutes E.L.: And with a radius of 100 nautical miles, its centre having the coordinates 34 degrees 30 minutes N.L. and 171 degrees 10 minutes E.L.: TASS is authorised to state that, to ensure security, the USSR Government request the governments of the other states using sea and air routes in the Pacific to instruct the corresponding bodies to the effect that sea and air craft should not enter these areas and the air space over them daily from 6 to 19 hours local time.

COSMOS-1280, 1281 SATELLITES SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED

Cosmos-1280

LD021420 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1321 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jul (TASS)--Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1280, was launched from the Soviet Union today.

On board the satellite is scientific apparatus for the continuation of research into the earth's natural resources in the interests of various Soviet and international industries.

The satellite has an initial rotation period of 89.5 minutes. Maximum distance from the earth's surface is 312 km, minimum distance 222 km. Inclination of orbit is 82.3 degrees.

The apparatus on the satellite is functioning normally. Incoming information is being transmitted to the state nature scientific research and production center for processing and utilization.

Cosmos-1281

LD080644 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jul, TASS--The Soviet Union launched an artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1281 on July 7. The onboard scientific equipment is designated for continuing space exploration.

The satellite was placed in orbit with the following parameters: The initial period of revolution is 90.4 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 419 kilometres, the minimum distance is 208 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit is 72.8 degrees. The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

USTINOV ADDRESSES MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATES

PM090820 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Selflessly Serving the Party, Motherland and People: Kremlin Reception in Honor of Military Academy Graduates"]

[Excerpt] A festive atmosphere reigned in the halls of the Great Kremlin Palace yesterday. A reception was held here in honor of military academy graduates; it was organized by the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; CPSU Central Committee Department Chiefs I.F. Dmitriyev and N.I. Savinkin; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR State Committees; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, Army Gen V.I. Petrov, Aviation Marshal A.I. Koldunov, Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin, Army Gen A.T. Altunin, Eng Troops Marshal N.F. Shestopalov, and Col Gen V.M. Shabanov; and also Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, Marshal of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan, chief marshals of the categories of troops, army generals, marshals of the categories of troops, generals, admirals and officers of the USSR Defense Ministry Main and Central Directorates met with the military academy graduates.

The reception was attended by generals and officers of the USSR Amred Forces and the armies of the socialist countries who are studying at Soviet military training establishments. With them were commanders, political workers, professors and teachers at military academies.

Those assembled were addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who was warmly greeted by those present. He warmly congratulated the military academy graduates--generals and officers of the USSR Armed Forces and the armies of the fraternal socialist countries--on completing their study at the academies and wished them great successes in their forthcoming honorable and responsible work to further strengthen the Armed Forces of the Soviet state and the armies of the socialist community countries.

"It is with a feeling of profound satisfaction," Comrade D.F. Ustinov said, "that I convey to you combat greetings and cordial congratulations from Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council."

Those taking part in the reception greeted this report with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

The USSR defense minister then read out the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers expressing cordial congratulations to the generals and officers of the Armed Forces and to our friends in arms from the armies of the fraternal countries on their successful graduation from military academies. The greetings express the firm conviction that the new detachment of military academy graduates will mobilize servicemen to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress, will display initiative and a creative attitude toward the matter in hand, will assess self-critically the results which have been achieved, will master the art of working with people, and will combine a high degree of exactingness with a sensitive and solicitous attitude toward their subordinates.

On behalf of the military academy graduates present and of all military academy graduates and of the entire personnel of the USSR Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov expressed warm thanks to the party's Leninist Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for their great paternal concern for the Armed Forces and for their cordial congratulations and good wishes, and assured them that the military academy graduates will justify the lofty trust placed in them and will honorably fulfill any tasks set them in defending our motherland.

Then, addressing those present, Comrade D.F. Ustinov said:

The present graduation from the military academies is taking place during a period packed with important political events. The year 1981 will rightly go down in history as the year of the 26th CPSU Congress. Under the Communist Party's leadership the Soviet people are enthusiastically implementing its historic decisions. The fulfillment of the national economic tasks this year attests that our country has made a confident start in the new 5-year plan. The Communist Party and its Central Committee are displaying tireless concern for the creation of favorable foreign policy conditions for the successful building of communism in the USSR and the consolidation of peace and international security. The new peace initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress have met with broad international recognition and support as the peace program for the eighties.

Soviet people and the entire world public, the USSR defense minister continued, welcomed with special attention the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the USSR Supreme Soviet session and the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the World's Parliaments and Peoples." These documents assume great importance at a moment when the world situation is being gravely complicated. Aggressive imperialist circles, primarily the United States, are pitting against the soviet land's peace-loving policy a course toward aggravating the international situation. They are openly opposing the relaxation of tension, cranking up the arms race and building up military appropriations. Their frenzied militarist activity is aimed at achieving military superiority over the socialist countries, and primarily the USSR, and at dictating their will to the freedom-loving peoples. The Beijing hegemonists, whose policy hostile to the Soviet Union is becoming increasingly malicious and dangerous to the cause of peace, are acting in unison with imperialist reaction.

Peace is threatened, and seriously threatened. "Everything must be done now, today," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "to bar the way to those who like unlimited armaments and military adventures."

Our party and its Leninist Central Committee are drawing the necessary conclusions from the complex international situation, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov noted. While resolving real creative tasks they do not overlook for a single day the questions of strengthening the country's defense might. The great Lenin taught us that. Historical experience teaches us that. The 40th anniversary of fascist Germany's perfidious attack on the Soviet Union and the start of the Great Patriotic War occurred recently. The lessons of that war demand that all Soviet people constantly and unremittingly display a high degree of vigilance and always be on the alert.

The Armed Forces are the powerful guards of the Soviet people's peaceful labor. They have everything necessary to deal a resolute rebuff to any aggression, wherever it may come from. However, the Soviet Armed Forces' lofty combat potential is no threat to anyone. It reliably serves peace and the peoples' security and has been and remains an important factor in restraining imperialist aspirations to world rule. Our Armed Forces fulfill their great historical mission of defending socialism and peace in a single combat formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

The USSR defense minister reminded the graduates of the great responsibility and complex commitments incumbent nowadays on the officer corps. The g[illegible] will arrive in and the navy at the height of the summer training and must [illegible]ly join in the solution of many interesting and varied tasks.

The most important task of our organizational and political work, he noted, must be the profound study, propaganda and persistent implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The main thing here is the education of personnel in a spirit of honest and conscientious service to the motherland, loyalty to their military duty and readiness to give all their efforts and energy and if necessary their lives for the cause of the Communist Party. They must rely more boldly and firmly in their work on the party and Komsomol organizations, make skillful use of the powerful force of socialist competition, and learn themselves and teach personnel always and in matters great and small to display party principledness. They must measure each of their decisions, each of their steps and actions against the requirements of the Communist Party and the interests of the socialist state and Soviet people. They must be severe, exacting and fair commanders and at the same time solicitous senior comrades, teachers, and wise mentors.

Among the important tasks which the academy graduates will have to resolve in the units and on the ships the USSR defense minister cited ensuring high quality in personnel's combat training and above all their field, air and naval skill. Here more creativity and initiative must be displayed in the search for improved ways and means of action, the experience of war must be studied, and modern methods of controlling the troops and the science and art of winning must be mastered. It is essential to study in greater depth weapons and combat equipment and the methods of their combat use.

We must never be satisfied with what has been achieved, the USSR defense minister continued. Military matters do not stand still. What was new yesterday becomes a past stage today. That is why, to be in step with the times, we must not pin our hopes only on the store of knowledge acquired in military academies. We must build up and deepen this knowledge and maintain the closest collaboration with science in resolving any military matters.

Marxist-Leninist teaching is a reliable compass in all our life and work, Comrade D.F. Ustinov stressed. It is important to turn constantly to the general works of the classic writers of Marxism-Leninism and to the immortal works of the great Lenin, the decisions of the Communist Party, and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the other leaders of our party and the Soviet Government. Study them, be guided by them. Be always and in everything the true bearers of the CPSU's policy. Develop in yourselves the features of a real leader and master a Leninist style of work, an example of which is set us by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Learn from him exceptional industry and modesty, principledness and the unity of word and deed.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov congratulated the professional and teaching and command and political personnel of the military academies on the graduation of the new detachment of highly skilled officer cadres and wished them new successes in their teaching and scientific activity.

In conclusion the USSR defense minister said that our glorious Armed Forces live by the same thoughts and desires as the entire people. Surrounded by the concern and attention of the party and government and the love of all the people, together with the armies of the fraternal socialist states they are vigilantly standing guard over peace and socialism.

DEPUTY MINISTER MOSKALENKO VIEWS COMBAT POTENTIAL

PM090911 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 81 p 2-3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister, under the rubric "The Soviet Armed Forces' Combat Potential": "Military Skill"]

[Text] The present level of development of the Soviet Armed Forces and their combat potential, which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke of in the CPSU Central Committee's report to the 26th party congress, are directly dependent on the level of training of army and navy personnel and the level of their military skill. That is natural, since neither modern weapons nor powerful hardware can bring victory in themselves. The main, decisive force in war has been and still is man. Victory is achieved in combat and in battle by those armies whose personnel hold high ideals and have an inflexible moral and fighting spirit, high military skill and the ability to make the best use of the modern weapons and hardware entrusted to them in the struggle against the enemy.

This means that the serviceman's education and his training in the art of war are just as important as equipping troops with sophisticated weapons and hardware. Only when taken together, as a firm alloy, do the high level of technical equipment, the military skill of personnel and their indestructible morale make up the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Tremendous efforts to improve weapons and combat hardware and great expenditure on their production can prove useless unless people know how to use them effectively in combat. The strength of any weapon lies in the people who master it. That is why V.I. Lenin, in the interests of defending the gains of the revolution, called on the working people to really study military matters and master weapons to perfection.

Military skill means the high professional and specialized preparation of every serviceman, of all the personnel of subunits, units, ships and the Armed Forces as a whole to fulfill combat tasks and military service duties. The degree of skill is determined by the personnel's knowledge and practical skills. The level of moral, political, psychological, tactical, fire and technical training of servicemen which enables them to make the most effective use of weapons and hardware in combat in various conditions, in various seasons and at various times of day with a view to securing victory over a strong, technically well-equipped enemy is defined as high military skill.

Military skill is forged in the course of combat, specialized, operational and tactical training. That is why in our Armed Forces, at all stages of their development, constant attention has been devoted to improving the organization, system and methods of training personnel.

The high level of skill of army and navy servicemen was one of the most important reasons for our worldwide historic victory in the Great Patriotic War. Millions of servicemen were tempered in the heat of combat and battle and became real masters of their profession, perfecting knowledge and skills acquired earlier. They acted skillfully and courageously, on land and in the air, at sea and under the sea.

The renowned fighter pilot I.N. Kozhedub shot down 62 enemy aircraft in 120 air battles. He returned from every battle with a convincing victory. He had perfect mastery of flying techniques, used weapons skillfully and elaborated a number of new means and methods of aerial combat.

Or another example: In the very first days of the war the antitank artillery battery commanded by Jr Lt A.I. Logvinenko distingusihed itself with its combat skill and ability to hit the enemy. In one battle it hit and set fire to 42 fascist armored vehicles. That may seem unlikely. But the fact is confirmed by documents preserved in the USSR Defense Ministry Central Archives. It was reported by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA for 9 July 1941 under the headline "Logvinenko's Battery Destroys 42 Enemy Tanks."

Many other examples could be cited. And they could be drawn from the combat activity of all branches of our Armed Forces and categories of troops. During the war years the party required army and navy cadres to conduct combat operations up to the standard of modern military science, to take strict account of the objective laws of war and to creatively apply the principles of the Soviet military art.

Fulfilling these demands, our marshals, generals and admirals and officers successfully led an armed struggle of tremendous scope and size. Strategic, operational and tactical planning was purposeful, flexible and realistic. Soviet military leaders adopted a creative approach to elaborating forms and methods of waging combat operations. Their skill was manifested in the massing of forces and resources in decisive salients, in the ability to secure the element of surprise in offensive operations, in the timely preparation and skillful use of strategic and operational reserves, in the organization of constant collaboration, in the activeness, resolution and maneuverability of actions of the troops and in the all-round support of and provision for the latter.
Most strategic operations were characterized by orginality of plan, efficiency of collaboration of forces and resources, high maneuvering skill and flexibility and firmness in controlling troops.

Undoubtedly this very rich frontline experiance has not lost its significance today. At the same time the scientific and technical revolution and the truly revolutionary changes it has brought about in military matters--the emergence of fundamentally new means of armed struggle and forms and methods of combat operations--raise many problems not formerly encountered in the sphere of the preparation, training and education of troops.

Military matters have their own logic of development, their own internal structure. And it is very important for that structure, the organization of troops and the system for training them to be in accordance with the achievements of science and technology and to ensure their speedy introduction and effective utilization. This applies to combat training, specialized training and operational and tactical training.

The rapid development of weapons and combat hardward and the equipping of the army and navy with new types of material have resulted in a rapid increase in the number of military-technical specialities. Today there are about 2,000 of them (in World War II there were about 160). And the specialities themselves have become unprecedentedly complicated and demands on the skills of servicemen servicing hardward have increased incomparably.

The control of missile complexes and radioelectronic systems, the flying of supersonic aircraft, the sailing of nuclear submarines and the combat use of other modern technical facilities requires highly intelligent, comprehensively trained servicemen. In our Armed Forces these requirements are being successfully realized, and this is ensured to a great extent by the improvement in the general education and technical knowledge of Soviet people, particularly young people. Nearly 100 percent of Soviet servicemen have now been educated to at least the eight grade and the proportion of servicemen with higher and secondary education is about 80 percent. Naturally, such well-educated people master more rapidly and to a higher standard complex hardware, subunits' standard weapons and associated specialities, which promotes the successful fulfillment of combat training tasks and the maintenance of constant combat readiness among troops and naval forces.

The level of the personnel's training and combat skill today is indicated, in particular, by the fact that in the Strategic Rocket Forces and the Air Defense Forces and in tank units and formations the vast majority of officers are 1st and 2d class specialists and masters. Naturally, such a highly trained officer staff ensures success in improving the military skill of all personnel. Incidentally, many of our officers, generals and admirals have been awarded orders and medals for merit in the mastery of complex modern hardware and weapons, and some have been awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

In the course of my duties I often attend tactical exercises involving combat firing and missile launches. As a rule servicemen in all branches of the Armed Forces and categories of troops demonstrate a high standard of combat training. Field, air and sea training and the tactical coordination of units and formations have improved. Modern types of weapons are now used more effectively and combat training tasks are resolved to a higher standard. The successful fulfillment of technical officers' duties by sergeants and men on their normal periods of military service has become a widespread phenomenon today, and is evidence of the high technical training and professional skill of servicemen.

All this is good. But demands on the personnel's military skill and on commanders' ability to control the actions of subunits, units and formations entrusted to them are constantly increasing. And what was acceptable yesterday no longer satisfies us today. In modern conditions the criteria of military skill have their own qualitative features and have become tougher.

First, in the conditions of modern warfare, if was is unleashed by the imperialists, it will be virtually impossible to complete training in the course of combat operations, as has been the practice formerly. From the very first hours combat operations will be launched actively and resolutely, without any pauses. It will be necessary to wage war on the basis of the skills and abilities acquired during combat training in peacetime. That is why it is so important today to strive for a high level of combat and political training of personnel and to ensure their full readiness for waging modern combat.

Second, in training and educating servicemen we must proceed on the basis that today the leading role in military matters belongs primarily to collective types of weapons. If, in the past, someone was not very expert with a rifle or an explosive charge, it had no great effect on the outcome of the battle; his comrades made good such defects with their accurate firing. But a missile, for instance, is a different matter. It is serviced by a collective of servicemen each of whom carries out a crucial operation and fulfills part of the overall task. In these conditions a lack of skill or negligence on the part of even a single servicemen can have grave consequences--namely, failure to fulfill the combat task. In our time military skill is mainly the skill of the military collective. It is made up of the skillful and coordinated actions of many people and their high level of organization, constant concentration and faultless execution of their tasks. This means that the role of each individual in combat has increased still further.

Third, the content of certain principles of the training and education of servicemen has been enriched, including the principle of teaching troops what is needed in war, teaching them in conditions as close as possible to actual combat.

What will be required in modern warfare, if war is unleashed by the imperialists? Readiness for rapid, resolute actions which take the enemy by surprise on the part of all forces and resources; the ability to wage war in conditions of intense electronic countermeasures; to resolve tasks with highly dispersed troops, with active operations being developed simultaneously at the front and deep inside the enemy's disposition. The art of close combat, and also of combat in mountainous localities, has become no less significant in a certain sense. The ability to move over large distances with the minimum loss of time, accurate and harmonious collaboration between subunits and units and the ability to hit targets with the first shot, the first missile launch, the first attack in air and sea fighting are very important.

That is why a very important role in the entire system of training troops in modern combat is played by field, air and sea training and their core--tactical and operational training. The richer and wider the arsenal of tactical methods at our commanders' disposal, the more confidently they will act in combat, striving for victory.

"The most important thing in troops' combat training," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, notes, "is the fulfillment of tactical and fire training tasks and the improvement of methods of waging combat operations. And not simply the fulfillment of these tasks but their fulfillment to an unfailingly high standard." That is why questions of tactical and fire training or field, air and sea training must always be at the center of attention for commanders, staffs, political organizers and party organizations.

A most important condition of the further improvement of military skill and troops' tactical and fire training is to improve the quality of command training of officers, who have a leading role in the training and education of personnel. The point is this: All categories of personnel must have a good mastery of hardware and weapons, but officers must have it above all. They must be perfectly familiar with the tactics of using weapons, they must seek and find new, more effective means and methods of waging combat and they must be able to control subunits, units and formations intelligently. It is their duty to improve the style of all their work and set their subordinates an example in everything in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Life and practice show convincingly that the best results in combat and political training are achieved by the commander who is invariably guided by the principles of troop training and education elaborated by the theory and practice of Soviet military building. I will mention the main principles. They are communist ideological commitment and party-mindedness; unity of training and education; the training of troops in conditions which approximate as closely as possible to real combat, to what is necessary in war; unity of the process of training troops and maintaining them in a state of high combat readiness; training and educating personnel in the spirit of active offensive actions; persistence and resolution in attaining their goal; the combination of individual training of servicemen with the training of subunits, units and ships.

The vitality of these principles lies in the fact that they arise from the laws of development of the socialist social system, are based on the high political consciousness of Soviet servicemen and reflect the demands made by modern warfare on personnel training.

In order to increase the effectiveness of combat training of personnel it is very important to improve and perfect the material training base in subunits and units and to actively introduce simulators, simulator complexes and other technical training facilities into the practice of combat training. Here at every training session an atmosphere should be created which demands the maximum intensity from those undergoing training and the full utilization of the combat potential of weapons and hardware. It is the first duty of commanders at all levels to resolutely combat indulgence and oversimplification in combat training.

Unfortunately certain commanders, in defining the level of personnel's combat training, sometimes exaggerate assessments. Where only a satisfactory assessment should be given, they give a good or even excellent assessment. This is detrimental both to the cause of combat readiness and to people's education. Low exactingness, exaggerated assessments and all kinds of indulgence dampen people's enthusiasm and mean that in complex, difficult conditions they are lost and cannot cope with the task set.

That is why the struggle against exaggerated assessments must be waged in a party style--in a keen and principled way.

The commander's role in the training and education of personnel--particularly the role of the regimental commander or ship's commander--is very important and very responsible.

The quality and effectiveness of the resolution of combat training tasks depend on how he organizes the training and education of his subordinates. The commander must be an intelligent methodologist. And at the same time he must know how to control subunits, units and formations in combat, and in complex circumstances, in any weather and at any time of the day or night. To this end he must be well acquainted with the nature and character of modern warfare and modern combat, with his troops and the enemy's troops, with their strengths and weaknesses, with his own weapons and hardware and also the weapons and hardware which could be used by the enemy, and on this basis he must carry out such actions so as to ensure victory over the enemy.

The time factor is of particular significance for the attainment of success in modern combat. Not days or hours, but minutes and even seconds determine the outcome of combat today. This requires exceptionally quick reactions from the commander in the event of a change in the situation and speed in taking decisions, setting combat tasks for the troops and ensuring their unconditional fulfillment.

Today greater significance is also attached to the commander's foresight, which is inconceivable without the ability to analyze the situation in depth, organize reconnaissance work and make comprehensive and accurate calculations. What are the main methods and forms of improving our commanders' military skill and military art? The most effective are prolonged marches, voyages and flights, combat duties, and maneuvers and exercises held in circumstances approximating as closely as possible to combat. Particularly worthy of note is the simultaneous holding of command staff, troop and special exercises on the spot, using real control facilities and troops. The significance of such comprehensive exercises for the training of officers, generals and admirals lies in the fact that they make it possible to rehearse profoundly and comprehensively questions of the control of diverse forces and facilities. Moreover such exercises provide the opportunity to check operational and tactical calculations in practice and they are essentially research exercises.

In implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, Soviet servicemen are concentrating their forces on further increasing combat readiness, which, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, is the culmination of troops' combat skill in peacetime and the key to victory in war. It is the patriotic duty of Soviet servicemen to mark the current training year with higher results in combat and political training. There must not be a single day in the troops' life and activity, a single hour of combat training--in the matter of increasing combat readiness and improving military skill--that is wasted.

I would like to note the very important role of servicemen's socialist competition in improving combat skill. In recent years socialist competition has been aimed rather more definitely than formerly at the excellent mastery of weapons and hardware and assimilation of the most effective ways of using them in combat. One urgent task for commanders, staffs, political organizers and party and Komsomol organizations is to use to the full the educational role of socialist competition in the interests of increasing troops' combat readiness. Thanks to the constant concern of the party and people our Armed Forces have everything they need to fulfill the crucial tasks set them. The level of their personnel's combat skill is high. The combat might of the army and navy is indestructible. But in speaking of the combat might of our Armed Forces we are not threatening anyone--and that should be stressed particularly. Everything we do to strengthen the combat might and combat readiness of the army and navy is defined by the bounds of necessary defense. It is a response to imperialism's aggressive preparations.

The leaders of the aggressive NATO bloc, and above all the United States, are unrestrainedly spinning the flywheel of the arms race under cover of the myth of a "Soviet military threat." They have set a course of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. That is why we are forced to improve our Armed Forces. To improve them with the sole aim of ensuring the security of our country and our allies and friends. Educated by the Communist Party in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and selfless devotion to the socialist motherland, our servicemen bear aloft combat banners covered with the glory of victories, fulfill their constitutional duty with honor and do everything necessary to ensure that no imperialist intrigues can hinder our movement toward communism.